FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872. NUMBER 208.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

Sept. 3, Bedford, Hon. John Scott, Hon. Lemuel Todd.

Sept. 3, Kittaning, Hon. G. W. Scofield, Gen. John E. Wilson.

Sept. 3, Clarion, Gen. Charles Albright, Hon. M. L. Richmond.

Sept. 3, Beaver, Rev. J. Vannote, Gen. J. T. Owen.

Sept. 4, Indiana, Hon. G. W. Scofield.

Sept. 4, Brookville, Gen. Charles Albright.

Sept. 6, Williamsport, Hon. G. W. Scofield; Gen. Charles Albright.

Sept. 7, Waynesburg, Hon. R. B. Carnahan, Hon. Harry White, Hon. T. J. Bigham.

Sept. 10, Somerset, Hon. John Scott, Col. Clark E. Carr.

Sept. 10, Erie, Hon. E. A. Storrs, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Hon. Lemuel Todd.

Sept. 11, Warren, Hon. E. A. Storrs.

Sept. 11, Connellsville, Col. Clark E. Carr.

Sept. 12, McKeesport, Col. Clark E. Carr.

Sept. 13, Pittsburgh, Col. Clark E. Carr.

Sept. 13, Mansfield, Gen. G. W. Scofield, Gen. Charles Albright.

Sept. 14, Altoona, Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. A. W. Benner.

Sept. 16, Tyrone, Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. A. W. Benner.

Sept. 17 and 18, Pittsburgh, Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

Sept. 18, Meadville, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Sept. 19, 20 and 21, Mercer County, Gov. L. Fairchild will speak at five points to be indicated by County Committee.

Sept. 19, Franklin, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Sept. 19, Blairsville, Gen. G. R. Hawley, Gen. J. T. Owens.

Sept. 19, Beaver, Gen. John A. Logan, Hon. John Allison.

Sept. 19, New Castle, Gen. E. F. Noyes, Hon. James Pollock.

Sept. 20, Titusville, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Sept. 21, Erie, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Tionesta, Hon. G. W. Scofield, Hon. ——ste, Col. Clark. E. Carr, Hon. ——

GENERAL POLITICS.

The V—— ——IV.

The Straign——

vention convenes at ——

Charles O'Conor, while ——

of nominating a regular straight——

ticket for President and Vice Preside——

to be a nominee, and has already written ——

to that effect to the leaders of the Louisville Co——vention.

General Dix, who arrived from New Hampshire in New York yesterday, stated to a reporter that he received a letter notifying him of his nomination for Governor but a few days ago, and would shortly reply thereto. In regard to the acceptance of the nomination, he said he had yet to decide that point, but it was possible he should accept.

The Republicans of Pottsville, Pa., yesterday nominated John W. Killinger for Congress. He is also the nominee of the Labor Reformers for the same position.

The Republican primaries in St. Louis last night elected delegates to the State Convention which meets there to-morrow. The principal names mentioned in connection with the Governorship are ex-Senator John B. Henderson, Col. R. T. Everharn and John F. Benjamin.

The Democrats and Liberals of Columbus, Ohio, held a meeting last night, at which Senators Trumbull and Thurman spoke.

The Democrats of the Fourth Pennsylvania District yesterday endorsed the Liberal Republican nomination of Walter B. Allicheil for Congress. The district is now represented by W. D. Kelley.

Governor Washburne, of Massachusetts, published a letter yesterday in the Springfield *Union*, endorsing Grant and Wilson.

Andy Johnson is making a characteristic canvass in Tennessee for Congressman-at-large, as the opponent of the regular Democratic nominee. His meetings are numerously attended and marked by a fervid enthusiasm, a yelling, and other rough demonstrations that indicate that Andrew will beat Cheatham (the regular) by many thousands majority. He has a great deal of ability in the ——, and, as a vulgar stump-orator, few equals. In Congress he would make his mark and a great disturbance. His election seems to be conceded in advance in Tennessee, where he is not so odious as he is in other States.

A subscription to help on the Greeley campaign, says the Buffalo *Express*, was recently taken up in Morrissey's gambling den, at Saratoga. The handsome sum of $1,400 was collected.

The old strongholds of Democracy have become the recruiting stations of Greeleyism.

Alluding to Greeley's charges which Greeley originated, Judge Hoadley tells the following apt story:

Jedediah Burchard, once preaching a revival sermon, was interrupted by the entrance of Aaron Burr. "Here comes one," said the revivalist, "against whom I will even testify in the day of judgment." "Yes, sir" said Burr, "in fifty years of criminal practice I have always found the greatest rascal turn State's evidence."

Two ways of looking at it: Gushing Greeley man—"Remember the parable of the prodigal son, in the good book, and let us show a spirit of compassion, as did the father to the erring one." Practical Republican—"Oh, yes; remember that story perfectly—how the old man went out and met the erring one, and gave him a suit of clothes and a ring, and a veal supper and a hop in the evening; but I don't remember that the old gentleman asked him to take charge of the farm."

The New York *Evening Post* makes a happy point with reference to the "reconciliation" prayer of the Greeleyites. It shows that while the American people have displayed a noble nature toward those lately in revolt, and a sublime confidence in the strength of Democratic institutions in restoring them to citizenship, they are not bound by humanity, but forbidden by it, to surrender their government to the hands of those who so lately would have overturned it and trampled it in the dust. Grand and desirable as is the forgiveness of wrong, there is one duty which, with each sincere lover of his country, is paramount to all others, and that is, as with the dictator of old, "that the republic suffers no detriment."

The Greeley papers have generally dropped the campaign note business—having exhausted their material.

At a clam-bake at Rye Beach, New Hampshire, Mr. Greeley was called upon for a speech, and among other things said: "Although at variance on the more important questions of the day, we find ourselves in perfect accord on the subject of clams." "Yes," said an old farmer, as he looked up from his chowder, "We can go clams together, but I'll be hanged if we can agree on crow."

"If anybody is curious to know what sort of soldier General Averill was, let them ask the good people of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Upon a certain occasion there, Averill "shined" conspicuously, but what made him "shine" was the flames of the burning village, fired by the rebs, without an effort on his part to save it.

Mrs. Partington awakes from a long slumber to say that she thinks this thing of shaking hands across the bloody chasm is all tomfoolery.

Only two ex-Presidents are living, and they are both accidents—Millard Fillmore and Andrew Johnson.

Stanley will be a card next winter as a lecturer. He will make more money than Carl Schurz with his speeches, or Doolittle on his cotton.

A small darkey with an arsenal of eight-day old pups, accosted a gentleman on Pine street, a few days ago, with the query, "Want any pups de marnin'?" "What are they, Greeley or Grant pups?" At a venture the young fancier respond—"Greeley." "Don't want 'em." A day or two later the boy made another attempt, and was asked the same question, to which he replied, "Grant pups." "Why, you little rascal, didn't you offer the same pups to me a few days ago as Greeley pups?" "Dat so, but dey's done got their eyes open since."

The Princess Salm-Salm having backed out of the gayeties of this life into the austerities of a convent, the Queen of Prussia has sent her a thousand dollar testament. The convent congratulates itself on the possession of such a Salm book.

A new litigation at Charleston, S. C., has cost $6,500 already, and neither party has got her yet.

General Banks has again postponed his promised speech to the bankers of Wall street. We do not hear that anybody in New York has apprehensions of financial troubles resulting from his absence.

"Buell goes for Greeley. He may be remembered by those who are very familiar with public affairs, as an unlucky General in the late war." Greeley declared, in 1862, that "Buell ought to be court-martialed and shot."

"The Lord Almighty has just left," was Mr. Lincoln's way of saying he had just received the honor of a visit from Senator Sumner.

"O'Baldwin goes for Greeley.

"Join Race goes for Greeley.

The Johns Morrissey goes for Greeley.

MONTANA.

A Look at its Past.

AT PRESENT UNDER A CLOUD.

Notes of its People and Peculiarities.

A PITTSBURGHER'S OBSERVATIONS IN THE TERRITORY.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WARM SPRINGS, Montana Ter., Aug. 21, '72.

MONTANA AS IT WAS.

Montana has been and no doubt will at no very distant day again be, a very lively and enterprising place, but at present she is passing the transition period between the hurly-burly of new found, fabulously rich, placer gold mines, with the attendant rush of an excitable, unsteady population of miners, adventurers and roughs; and the more desirable days, when the rich quartz deposits of gold, silver and copper will be worked in a regular and business manner, and when these fertile valleys will be populous with bona fide settlers, as farmers and stock raisers, for which the country is so well adapted. From 1863 to 1867, tons of gold were taken out of these mountain gulches, either washed out by hand or the most primitive machinery, requiring but little capital, and of course offering great inducements to any man with sufficient money to pay for a few months' "grub," and not afraid to rough it and work, to strike out for himself and "prospect." Of course this caused an immense rush. Old miners from California, Nevada, Idaho and all the old mining countries rushed in; men from the southern border States (particularly from Missouri), and many from the northern States, impelled by an anxiety to avoid the odious Yankee military duty, found the Territory a good place to come to. Many were very successful, still more, moderately so, whilst as gold was to be had for the finding, the majority were not in luck and made but little out of it. Among those who were successful, some picked up their gains and found their way back with peace to their old homes; many put their new wealth into ——round hunting for more, whilst some have ——for good in the Territory, and have ——invested here; but these easy, ——ings have about "petered out," ——t pay big as they formerly ——er day to the hand, and ——sophistion is fast get——ts of excitement.

——NO.

The p—— ——fallen off from about ——— ——ch it contains to-day ——— busy, thriving town, from one to three thous——tirely deserted, or contain——haps 20 or 30, who are still wo——unt of their old claim, and are ——washing out from $5 to $10 a day to ——In the established towns, such as Helena, Lodge, Virginia City and others, empty houses are a conspicuous feature, whilst many without any investments or property avow their intention of getting out of this as soon as possible. Those who remain are of the better class for the interest of the Territory.

PRESENT PROSPECTS.

Capitalists are investing in the rich quartz leads that has been, and are being, discovered in every part of the territory; but which must lie idle until the railroad introduces cheaper labor and machinery. The valleys are being rapidly taken up by settlers for farming and stock raising purposes, who are patiently and confidently awaiting the advent of the "iron evangelizer," as they call the locomotive, when the new era of prosperity must commence. At present the center of the territory is over 400 miles from railroad transportation, and not a rail has, as yet, been laid within its limits. But the Northern Pacific, in which so many Pittsburghers are interested, either directly or indirectly, is pushing on with wonderful rapidity, and ere the winter closes in, it is expected that trains will be running to the Missouri River, within a hundred miles of Helena. This must, of necessity, work a revolution in this country; for it is certainly one of the finest in many respects on the face of the globe.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate is most delightful in summer, and although in winter it is cold and dry, but little snow falls in the valleys, where stock ranges the year round without shelter or other food ——n the nutricious bunch grass that grows luxuriantly on the foot hills and in the valleys. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, etc., are very remunerative crops. I doubt whether there is a better wheat growing country in the world than these valleys of ours irrigated as required by the water of the purest, clearest quality is plenty and quite accessible, being supplied from the mountains, where, on the highest peaks, snow can be seen at any time of the year. The rare, pure atmosphere causes people from the States to be very much out in their estimate of distances. Mountains and large objects are plainly visible from sixty to a hundred miles distant, while lesser objects, that look but a mile or two off, are from five to eight.

THE PEOPLE.

It is something very unusual to see a delicate looking person, unless it is one who has come from the States hunting health. Of course people *do* die here; but judging from appearances, without the aid of statistics, I should think the rate of mortality very low. Notwithstanding its general healthy, it rather is a rare thing to see a fat person; they are generally small or medium sized people, but tough, wirey, ruddy looking, brim full of health and vitality; they appear to be on excellent terms with themselves and the rest of the world; they are jolly and communicative, and always have a kind smile and a hospitable invitation for an acquaintance, or a stranger. There are exceptions to every rule, but I have found but few to this one, either in the mining camps, among the ranches, or in the towns of the Territory.

DRAWBACKS.

That there are some drawbacks is not astonishing. It is not one continual summer day, but storms during the summer occur but seldom; yet, at this high altitude (Deer Lodge Valley, four thousand three hundred feet above the sea), surrounded by mountains from one thousand to four thousand feet above our heads, when storms come they come in earnest, and are generally cold and chilly while they last. Last winter was unusually cold and severe; and during this summer more rain has fallen than has been known in one season since the whites settled the country. Rain fell continuously during the night of August 5th, and next morning the mountains and foot-hills, close down to the valley, were covered with snow. In the valley no snow was visible, but it was cold enough to make a fire most right comfortable. It was a singular sight, though, to a "pilgrim" (man from the States) to see luxuriant crops ripening in the sun, while apparently but a couple of miles away one could make excellent time in a sleigh. By the next morning the fresh snow had entirely disappeared from the hills, and we were enjoying a delightful summer atmosphere.

GOLD MINING.

From what I have said about mines, it might be inferred they had been abundant, but such is not the case. Gold mining is the chief industry yet, and is carried on in some instances very successfully all over the territory. Men are constantly out "prospecting," and new discoveries are being made; but we do not hear of rich veins of former days, and what mining is being done is done in a small way in comparison to the scale of former years. Silver quartz in great abundance has been discovered in all parts of the territory, and it is said by experts that it is as rich, some claim richer, than any of the famous mines of Utah. But to work silver quartz, capital is required that can employ expensive machinery and labor; this requires the use of the railroad, with quick and cheap transportation. Until such time as this is accomplished, certainly within the next four years, things must remain in statu quo; but that there are excellent chances for investment right now, there is not the least doubt, and investments that will pay enormous prices; but I find there is as much risk in buying mining property as there is in buying oil lands. One's chances for losing is much greater than for making a fortune at one stroke.

Of late some very rich copper veins have been discovered, which will soon be another source of activity and wealth to the territory.

POLITICS OF THE TERRITORY.

In politics, as in the social and business points of view, the territory is making steady and sure steps of advancement. In 1864 to 1867, a man almost endangered his life in most mining camps by asserting that he belonged to the Republican party. Then, a mere corporal's guard of fearless Union men kept up the shadow of an organization. In 1867, after the close of the war, some of our boys in blue, upon laying down the musket and knapsack, floated this way to try their luck with the pick and wash-pan, but the Democrats elected their delegate to Congress by 2,100 majority, about 13,000 votes being cast. In 1869 they again elected their man by 1,200 majority, and in 1870 the Republicans had their first success, and elected two out of the thirty-nine members of the Legislature. This year we get twelve members of the Legislature, in one county we elect *a full Republican ticket for the first time*, elect some of the most important offices in some of the other counties, and the Democrats, helped by the local question of removal of the Territorial Capital, only carry the territory by from two to three hundred.

I see that some of the Democratic papers are ——TRING TO MAKE CAPITAL ——out of the defeat of the present Republican delegate to Congress, when those who know how it came about, can take but cold comfort from the result. It may be worth an explanation.

The Democratic party here has from the first been composed of two not very harmonious elements. The brains and intelligence of the party was and is, known as the Missouri Democrats; comprising all the American Rebel sympathizers who first ever ruin the territory. Second. The bulk of the *voting* element of the party, known as the "Country Irish," a large number of men, who being attracted by the rich yield of Montana mines, left Courtney, in British America, where the mines were about played out, and rushed in here. Many of them I am told, came from Australia. Van Dierman's land, and such places, so you may know how they would vote. The organic act of the territory gives foreigners who have taken out their first papers the right to vote. Well, the Missourians, to make sure of this vote, twice nominated and elected a man to Congress, named Cavanaugh, suggestive name. Things went well with them then, but in 1870 they thought the Irish ought to reciprocate, and they nominated a gentleman from Missouri, acknowledged by all as one of their most able and eloquent members; but the Irish couldn't see it. They bolted, and some few of them voted for Mr. Clagett, the present Republican member, which with the natural advancement to Republican principles, elected him, but most of the Irish did not vote all. This year the Missourians, who of course can stand anything rather than a square Union Republican, laid aside their wounded dignity, took up one McGinness, (suggestive again) and swallowed him with a gulph. Of course the party was a unit, but even then they required a local cause to elect their man. There is a contest between Virginia City and Deer Lodge City for ——

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UNIONTOWN, PA.

The Old Town Lively—Court Week And Many Visitors—Political News—A Soldiers' Delegation for Pittsburgh—The Senatorial Fight.

UNIONTOWN, PA., September 2, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

This is the court week, and our town is rapidly filling up with people from the country to attend some for the whole week—some ——Sheriff Messmore will also ——r of sales of real estate. ——fered cases on the ——speak well for our ——promising ——

The Democratic ——— ——in the Court House ——— their followers, by arguing ——— good enough Democrat if they ——— with him. Their cry of "anything shows so conclusively that they ——— principle and everything else for office, ——— raising purposes, who are patiently and confidently awaiting the advent of the "iron evangelizer," as they call the locomotive, when the new era of prosperity must commence. At present the center of the territory is over 400 miles from railroad transportation, and not a rail has, as yet, been laid within its limits. But the Northern Pacific, in which so many Pittsburghers are interested, either directly or indirectly, is pushing on with wonderful rapidity, and ere the winter closes in, it is expected that trains will be running to the Missouri River, within a hundred miles of Helena. This must, of necessity, work a revolution in this country; for it is certainly one of the finest in many respects on the face of the globe.

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The climate is most delightful in summer, and although in winter it is cold and dry, but little snow falls in the valleys, where stock ranges the year round without shelter or other food ——n the nutricious bunch grass that grows luxuriantly on the foot hills and in the valleys. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, etc., are very remunerative crops. I doubt whether there is a better wheat growing country in the world than these valleys of ours irrigated as required by the water of the purest, clearest quality is plenty and quite accessible, being supplied from the mountains, where, on the highest peaks, snow can be seen at any time of the year. The rare, pure atmosphere causes people from the States to be very much out in their estimate of distances. Mountains and large objects are plainly visible from sixty to a hundred miles distant, while lesser objects, that look but a mile or two off, are from five to eight.

THE PEOPLE.

It is something very unusual to see a delicate looking person, unless it is one who has come from the States hunting health. Of course people *do* die here; but judging from appearances, without the aid of statistics, I should think the rate of mortality very low. Notwithstanding its general healthy, it rather is a rare thing to see a fat person; they are generally small or medium sized people, but tough, wirey, ruddy looking, brim full of health and vitality; they appear to be on excellent terms with themselves and the rest of the world; they are jolly and communicative, and always have a kind smile and a hospitable invitation for an acquaintance, or a stranger. There are exceptions to every rule, but I have found but few to this one, either in the mining camps, among the ranches, or in the towns of the Territory.

DRAWBACKS.

That there are some drawbacks is not astonishing. It is not one continual summer day, but storms during the summer occur but seldom; yet, at this high altitude (Deer Lodge Valley, four thousand three hundred feet above the sea), surrounded by mountains from one thousand to four thousand feet above our heads, when storms come they come in earnest, and are generally cold and chilly while they last. Last winter was unusually cold and severe; and during this summer more rain has fallen than has been known in one season since the whites settled the country. Rain fell continuously during the night of August 5th, and next morning the mountains and foot-hills, close down to the valley, were covered with snow. In the valley no snow was visible, but it was cold enough to make a fire most right comfortable. It was a singular sight, though, to a "pilgrim" (man from the States) to see luxuriant crops ripening in the sun, while apparently but a couple of miles away one could make excellent time in a sleigh. By the next morning the fresh snow had entirely disappeared from the hills, and we were enjoying a delightful summer atmosphere.

GOLD MINING.

From what I have said about mines, it might be inferred they had been abundant, but such is not the case. Gold mining is the chief industry yet, and is carried on in some instances very successfully all over the territory. Men are constantly out "prospecting," and new discoveries are being made; but we do not hear of rich veins of former days, and what mining is being done is done in a small way in comparison to the scale of former years. Silver quartz in great abundance has been discovered in all parts of the territory, and it is said by experts that it is as rich, some claim richer, than any of the famous mines of Utah. But to work silver quartz, capital is required that can employ expensive machinery and labor; this requires the use of the railroad, with quick and cheap transportation. Until such time as this is accomplished, certainly within the next four years, things must remain in statu quo; but that there are excellent chances for investment right now, there is not the least doubt, and investments that will pay enormous prices; but I find there is as much risk in buying mining property as there is in buying oil lands. One's chances for losing is much greater than for making a fortune at one stroke.

Of late some very rich copper veins have been discovered, which will soon be another source of activity and wealth to the territory.

POLITICS OF THE TERRITORY.

In politics, as in the social and business points of view, the territory is making steady and sure steps of advancement. In 1864 to 1867, a man almost endangered his life in most mining camps by asserting that he belonged to the Republican party. Then, a mere corporal's guard of fearless Union men kept up the shadow of an organization. In 1867, after the close of the war, some of our boys in blue, upon laying down the musket and knapsack, floated this way to try their luck with the pick and wash-pan, but the Democrats elected their delegate to Congress by 2,100 majority, about 13,000 votes being cast. In 1869 they again elected their man by 1,200 majority, and in 1870 the Republicans had their first success, and elected two out of the thirty-nine members of the Legislature. This year we get twelve members of the Legislature, in one county we elect *a full Republican ticket for the first time*, elect some of the most important offices in some of the other counties, and the Democrats, helped by the local question of removal of the Territorial Capital, only carry the territory by from two to three hundred.

I see that some of the Democratic papers are ——TRING TO MAKE CAPITAL ——out of the defeat of the present Republican delegate to Congress, when those who know how it came about, can take but cold comfort from the result. It may be worth an explanation.

The Democratic party here has from the first been composed of two not very harmonious elements. The brains and intelligence of the party was and is, known as the Missouri Democrats; comprising all the American Rebel sympathizers who first ever ruin the territory. Second. The bulk of the *voting* element of the party, known as the "Country Irish," a large number of men, who being attracted by the rich yield of Montana mines, left Courtney, in British America, where the mines were about played out, and rushed in

THE house and its entire contents, of Mr. James D. Lytle, of Lancaster township, Butler county, were consumed by fire on last Sabbath, the 25th inst. Mr. Lytle and his family were all away from home at the time and on their return found nothing but the smouldering ruins. They have no knowledge of the origin of the fire. There was no insurance on the property.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

LOUISVILLE.

Delegates to the Democratic Convention Arriving.

O'CONOR AND ADAMS THE FAVORITE CANDIDATES.

Senator Bayard to be Permanent Chairman.

TRICKS OF THE GREELEYITES EXPOSED.

A Half Million Bribe Offered to Blanton Duncan.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE COLONEL AND A "LIBERAL" M. D.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—This afternoon in the rotunda of the Galt House Col. Blanton Duncan, casually interrupted a conversation between General George A. Custar, who is here to attend the opening of the exposition, and Dr. J. M. Kellar, a prominent physician of this city. A sharp conversation ensued, in the course of which Duncan declared that he had been *offered half a million by the Greeley party to break up this Convention.* Custar responded that the other party must have offered more, that he could prove that Duncan had said the whole thing was a bargain and sale, and if he was to be sold he would sell to the party which would pay the highest price. Duncan responded that Custar's informant was a liar. Dr. Kellar said "I am responsible for the statement," and demanded a retraction. Duncan refused, when Kellar struck him violently in the face. Duncan reeled, but did not fall, catching by a chair, with which he attempted to strike Kellar. Several blows passed, when the parties were separated.

THE CANDIDATES.

The purport of the letter from John Quincy Adams has been made public, but it is known that a dispatch was sent to Charles O'Conor this afternoon informing him that if he would take the first place, Adams would take the second. No reply is yet received. It is understood that if Adams should not be nominated, Ex-Senator Fitch, of Indiana will probably be the man for the Vice Presidency.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

The O'Brien delegates from New York arrived to-day and took up quarters at the Galt House; also a band of music from Philadelphia.

The New York delegation numbers forty men, representing thirty Congressional districts. More are expected. The delegates here represent twenty million dollars' worth of property. This delegation being displeased with the Court House, appointed a committee to-night to procure a hall for the Convention.

Large accessions to the delegations arrived by ——to-day, so that it now looks as if the ——would be composed of ——— ——red delegates. The dele——looking men, but gener——as politicians. Senator ——Judge Woodward, of ——Knott, of Ken——tersey, and Hon. Wm. ——ups the best known.

Nearly a——ented. There is an a——prominence.

A considerable de——sylvania arrived this evening and——at various hotels. The New York de——ecupy, also headquarters, the regular——at the Galt House.

THE PLATFORM.

It is understood that the platform will be short, embodying the old-fashioned Democratic principles, and ignoring the ultra issues that have arisen since the war, such as repudiation and the like.

TRICKS OF THE GREELEYITES.

There was a good deal of excitement created this afternoon among the friends of this movement by the discovery of a scheme to force the nomination of Greeley by taking possession of the Convention, or through the judicious application of force, creating such confusion as to prevent the nomination of Governor O'Conor. It is alleged that a large number of Greeley men will endeavor to get into the Convention as representatives from States not formally organized, and attempt to force the Convention into a policy of refraining from a nomination altogether, or, if possible, press Greeley on the Convention, which claim said is to be received from a well packed lobby. If this plan does not work, through the vigilance of the Committee on Credentials, then the Convention is to be broken up in a row, and the movement in effect destroyed.

There is no doubt but that some such scheme has been canvassed, but whether any have seriously thought to attempt to put it into force, is not known. Great excitement and indignation prevails at the headquarters of the Democrats over the discovery of the scheme of Greeley men to take possession. They have determined to resist and make a straight nomination.

There is a large number of Greeley Liberals in the city, and as far as Louisville is concerned, little sympathy is shown for the straight movement.

Senator Bayard is to be permanent Chairman. The ticket that has been most favorably canvassed is Charles O'Conor for President, and John Q. Adams for Vice President. There is a letter from the latter in the hands of his friends declining the honor.

The convention will meet at o'clock.

ST. LOUIS.

The Custom House Site Question The "Republican" Newspaper Caught in a Lie.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—The question of the selection of a custom house site has created intense excitement here. Another large meeting of citizens was held at the Temple, this evening, to consider the matter, but no definite result was reached. Dispatches from Washington were read, to the effect that the Government will not modify the instructions to the District Attorney regarding the Crow block, or take any further action unless the amount necessary to purchase the Sixth and Olive streets block for one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars is promptly raised by the citizens, and that no proposition to substitute any other block than this will be considered. There being no proposition before the meeting to raise this sum, the meeting, after a very boisterous and unruly session, adjourned.

The *Republican* editorially this morning states that the senior proprietor of that paper had been approached by one or more of the Custom House Commissioners with a proposition that the sum of thirty thousand dollars would be paid if the Custom House could be located on the Nicholson block, and that this sum was wanted and would be used as a Republican campaign fund. It is further stated that Judge Long, one of the commissioners who was in Washington at the time, had written a letter to his business partner here, to the effect that he had the President's assurance that any location chosen by Richardson, Maguire and the writer would be quite satisfactory to the administration and approved by the executive. The names of the commissioners used in connection with this proposition are Judge Long, Constantine Maguire, and James Richardson. The latter was absent from the city at the time, but Maguire is alleged to have vouched for him.

This afternoon Judge Long published a card, stating that President Grant had no preference, that the location should be made upon the block best adapted to the interests of the people of St. Louis, and that no deduction or coercion drawn from the conversation between him (Long) and the President, or any member of the Cabinet, would warrant even the supposition that the President had a choice of blocks. Maguire also published a card substantially denying the *Republican's* statement regarding the matter, and ridiculing the idea that he, a Republican, would go to Col. Knapp, an opponent of the administration, to raise funds for electioneering purposes.

CINCINNATI.

The Exposition.

CINCINNATI, O., September 2.—The Exposition will open on Wednesday noon. A. F. Goshorn, President of the Commission, will deliver an address. There will be no other exercises. The promise of display vastly exceeds that of any previous time. The Art Hall is open to-night to contributors. Its walls are covered. Floral Hall is nearly full already. Power Hall will have three hundred machines at work on the opening day. Agricultural Hall is also full. Every department is in a better state of forwardness than ever at this early period before. The Natural History department is nearly ready, and is an unusual collection. The adornment of the halls and mode of display by exh

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛@113⅜.

SENATOR WILSON—whom the *Post* so facetiously nicknames—declares that the letter published purporting to be a denial on his part that he was a Know-nothing is a forgery. The issue is so absolutely disposed of that there is no need of discussing it further. The use of opprobious names, or prejudicing declarations accomplishes no injury.

THE reduction of the public debt during August is ten millions seven hundred thousand dollars. This is one of the kind of arguments hard to resist by those so hostile to Grant. No one pretends that Mr. Greeley has enough knowledge of finances to accomplish a result of this kind. Yet steadily and safely the work of reduction goes forward under the administration of President Grant.

THE *Leader* has ideas of morals peculiarly its own. It seems to imagine that Buckalew's violation of his Senatorial oath, in that he aided rebellion, when he swore to support the Constitution, was all right,—while the slightest apparent charge started against Hartranft argues with it that he is grossly immoral in character. If the *Leader* can prove that Buckalew's gold vote was meant to encourage our soldiers by better pay, all right. But would it not be remarkable, when all his other votes were against our boys in blue, that this was meant to bless them so highly? Isn't it just possible that he thought such a course would double up the expenses, and break down the credit of the Government? And may not this have been the inspiring motive?

THE *Post* is rather hasty in its volunteer effort to explain Allen's position. It repeats an indefinite statement that a sum of $2,000 which Mr. Ellis had put in the hands of a man named Chase to aid in the passage of a bill had, according to the evidence of Ellis, been *applied to the use designated*. A paper with an average amount of decency would hardly seek to use a fact of this kind to prove wrong on the part of Allen. It proves nothing. If the purpose indicated was corrupt, then Ellis was a party to it, and his oath does not go for much. If the purpose was legitimate and honest, no fault attaches to Allen. The resolutions adopted by the Democracy in Allen's own neighborhood show how very silly all these charges are. Yet it is nothing surprising for the *Post* to make them. It would charge that Allen had cheated the man in the moon if the thought happened to occur to it.

A MADRID newspaper gravely announces that since the commencement of the campaign in Cuba thirteen thousand six hundred insurgents have been killed, and a large number taken prisoners, and sixty-nine thousand have surrendered to the Government. Over eighty-two thousand men engaged, by the confession of a Spanish paper, in a rebellion which, according to the Cuban authorities, never rose above the dignity of a partial insurrection of the inhabitants of certain thinly settled and mountainous provinces. And there are others now in the field, and gaining occasional successes, that are not included in this eighty-two thousand. At first it was the policy of the Spanish to decry the numerical strength of their opponents. Now, when they imagine that the end of the rebellion is near, they are busily engaged in magnifying the native Cuban forces, so as to exalt the valor of their Spanish conquerors, and the Cuban rebel bands increase as fast as Falstaff's men in buckram.

WHY IS IT that the Democracy are so anxious that the old political issues growing out of the rebellion should be ignored this year. They insist upon it that these issues are things only of the past, and that the people should forget how much Northern Copperhead sympathy, cherishing the rebellion, had the effect to embarrass and cripple the vigor of the friends of the Union, encouraging the rebels not only by words but often with material aid more substantial in men and money, endangering the success of the Union cause, and actually prolonging that sanguinary struggle. They want us to forget also, no doubt, our dead brothers, fathers and sons who gave their lives to uphold the flag of the Republic. They want the maimed veterans, who wore the blue, to forget that they were born with whole bodies, like other men; and to forget the bloody fields where the limbs they lost were thrown aside to decay. They want us all to forget that the rebels were Democrats before they rebelled, and that they remain Democrats since they were conquered, and that they have renewed their old alliance with the Copperheads here, to obtain these same old ends by peaceful means. Yes, it would gratify Northern Democrats to have all these things forgotten, but they won't coax very many of the friends of the old flag to bury these shameful memories in oblivion.

THE CAMPAIGN throughout the country grows more exciting each day and both parties have entered into the contest with earnestness and determination to win. While the same enthusiasm for Grant is everywhere manifested that made memorable and conspicuous the election of 1868, whereby he was called to preside over the affairs of our great nation, yet the enemy are well organized and active. They are hopeful or hypocritical. They fearlessly stem the relentless tide that has set in against them, and like grim death hold to the helm of their frail craft, seemingly unaware of the rocks ahead. There is, after all, one virtue left in the time battered and oft-rebuked Democracy. That is, a sort of insane pluck. They may be beaten mercilessly to-day, and left on the ground as dead, but the morrow's sun will warm the wretched body into the semblance of life again. Indeed, the simple truth is that the pasty died more than twelve years ago, and the popular voice rejoiced at the departure, and now it is only its disturbed spirit that possesses those who would make believe that it yet lives in the substance. This wicked spirit must be exorcised; not by prayers, but by the ancient process of whipping out devils. The duty of doing so devolves on the Republican party, and that means the great majority of the people. The occasion for this great work of mercy towards an afflicted class will be presented in November. Let it not be half done, but done well and effectually. The interests and peace of the country peremptorily demand that the abominable spirit of the deceased Democracy be laid once and forever.

SENATOR RUTAN'S DISTRICT.

A brief visit to the Beaver portion of Senator Rutan's district, and free and candid conversation with very many persons, leads us to infer that matters are improving steadily, and that the Senator will be elected by a very handsome majority. The causes for recent disaffection in that part of his district, it is declared, have passed away, and the support of the Senator is remarkably general. It is even claimed by those who have made a careful canvass of Bridgewater and Rochester, that more Democratic votes will be gained than there will be Republican votes lost. Every day develops some new element of improvement, and the hearts of the people are cheered by the right drift things have taken.

Marching clubs from Beaver, Bridgewater, New Brighton and Beaver Falls were present, and we were informed that very many Democrats were in attendance at the Bridgewater meeting. If so, they manifested great interest, and gave very courteous attention. The meeting, in all its phases, was a very agreeable one, and, taking it as an indication, promises very pleasant results. Senator Rutan is rapidly working himself down. He ought to be relieved in the matter of public speaking. His district is an exceedingly important one, and the State Executive Committee can well afford to take care of it.

A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.

Republicans, there is work for you in Allegheny county. There is no time to be lost. The campaign has opened. The issue is made. Your national leaders have been chosen from among:t your most eminent fellow citizens; your State ticket is headed by men worthy of your enthusiastic support; your local candidates are eminently qualified for the respective positions for which they have been nominated, and now it remains for you to put your shoulders to the wheel and work. Set things going in Allegheny county. The whole State looks for the grand political swell to commence here in the west, and other counties are holding back to hear what efforts we, who are pledged in advance for an overwhelming majority, are making to ensure that political triumph in October which will only prove less brilliant than the one to follow in such rapid succession in November. The enemy is marshaling his forces. Every exertion will be made to draw voters from our ranks; *every means*, honorable or dishonorable, will be employed to disaffect our party. We must be on the alert to checkmate any movement made to weaken our strength, and turn it to the disadvantage of the foe. Talk will not do. We must have prompt work. Organize your Grant clubs. Let every ward and district in the county boast of its band of followers of the Great Chieftain to do effective service in the campaign we have entered. Stand by the same old flag which witnessed the complete overthrow on the field of battle of the wily and unscrupulous enemy which is to confront you at the polls. As your bullets were aimed with telling fidelity, bringing traitors to bow in suppliance, so let your ballots be cast. The civilized world watches with interest for the denial of the accepted proverb that "Republics are ungrateful." They look to see a wise, magnanimous people sustain, support, and again honor with the highest gift in their power a faithful chieftain who saved his country and triumphed over its enemies, and for over three years has conducted it to peace and prosperity. Let every voter remember that he has a voice in framing the verdict and act accordingly.

SOME QUESTIONS.

The New York *Tribune* seems to have about as clear an idea of Pennsylvania politics as it has of those of Central Africa. It suggests whether lending the assets of the Treasury, by the Auditor General to unknown bankers, one of whom is a convict is legitimate. Of course, Pennsylvanians know that the Auditor General has nothing whatever to do with loaning the Treasury assets; and nothing has been loaned a convict. Several other interrogatories are put in an equally unfair and dishonest manner. It is a little remarkable, now that the *Tribune* is full of new zeal, that it has not a few questions for Buckalew's supporters. We can suggest, without difficulty, several:

1. Is a person who committed perjury, in that he swore, as Senator of the United States, to sustain the Constitution, and who, while Senator, gave aid and comfort to rebellion, morally worthy to be elected Governor of the loyal State of Pennsylvania?

2. Is a person who colleagued with draft resisters, bounty jumpers, and other classes at the Fishing Creek camp meeting, impeding thereby the filling up of our depleted armies, a suitable man for Governor of Pennsylvania?

3. Is a person who associated with barn burners, robbers, and murderers—for these crimes were committed by a portion of the Fishing Creek gang—fit to administer impartially the affairs of the State?

4. Is a person who had guilty correspondence with rebel heads of departments, who visited rebel commissioners at Niagara and who by the encouragement he gave them, helped prolong the war, thus causing the death of many of our boys in blue, deserving of the votes of loyal men?

5. Mr. Buckalew, in the Dechert contested election case, disclaimed against throwing out the vote of entire districts, and thus secured Dechert's admission; in the McClure contested election case he took precisely the opposite ground, thus securing his admission. Is such conduct honest, considered from any stand-point, whatever? If Buckalew, in addition to his salary as Senator, and the expenses of investigating these cases, received $500 extra for services. Is it honest?

These things cannot be blinked. They are true. Buckalew is one of the most narrow and bitter partisans we have. Lest the *Tribune* should see him glowing in angelic light, under the imagination that he is a man of marvelous devotion to Liberalism, let us remind it that there are strong suspicions that he is anything but enthuzed over the combination movement. He has not been heard in praise of Greeley and is believed to be secretly against him. So the column of interrogatories, including those relating to "Myers" don't pass for much. We suspect this "Myers" to be a Democrat. All we know of in this State are of that faith. The truth is, the people of this State have looked these charges against Hartranft through and through. Their utter littleness is fully appreciated. They have also begun to think of Buckalew's rebel record as having helped prolong the war—thus destroying lives and adding to the indebtedness of the country. If Hartranft is guilty of small personal faults, Buckalew is equally guilty of great national crimes that have blood on them. Between them the people will choose rightly.

A WRITER in one of the monthly magazines gives a series of authentic statistics derived from traffic reports, which show the relative average prices at which freight can be taken per ton each mile, by rail, canal, river, lake and ocean—at three cents by rail, at one cent by canal, including tolls, at three mills by river, at one-fourth of a cent by lake, and at one and a quarter mills by sea, or $3.75 per ton for 3,000 miles, which is less than the price paid for 100 miles of ordinary railroad transportation. On the 25,000,000 tons of American productions, or domestic commerce, the total cost of transportation, which by rail would be $750,000 per mile, is by canal $250,000; by river, $75,000; by lake, $62,500; and by sea, $31,250; while, if the average distance these American commodities are transported is estimated at one-half the distance between the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard, the total amount saved by canal over rail would be $250,000,000. The writer maintains that one appropriation of this amount judiciously expended, during five years, in perfecting our system of internal water communication, would double the commercial capacity and producing wealth of the nation.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

THE increase in immigration this year is noticeable. At New York already 152,054 immigrants have arrived, as against 92,859 during the corresponding period last year.

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., is boasting handsomely just now. American pottery is being exported from there to the English markets, and Phoenixville claims to be the first American town to do this.

CUBA stands before Spain with $200,000,000 in hand as her own ransom. It will be hard on the part of Spain to refuse to take it. In fact she will be very likely to take and keep it; and Cuba, too.

THE *Tribune* reporter, Chambers, must be insane, you know, because the paper he represents only a few days ago said it was impossible for a sane man to be incarcerated in the Bloomingdale Asylum.

A MAN was robbed in New Orleans the other day of his pocket-book, which contained a piece of towel used as a bandage for President Lincoln, after his assassination. He had been offered $400 for it.

THE ruse at first adopted by the keepers of drinking saloons in Washington, to prevent colored people frequenting their establishments, has been abandoned, and there is now the same list of prices for black and white citizens.

A COLORED organization at Washington, the "Stanton Battalion," having obtained the permission of the Government of Virginia to take arms into that Commonwealth, will shortly make a visit to the colored military organizations of Richmond.

THE following figures from the British foreign secretary's report to Parliament show the average daily rate paid to mechanics in Europe: Austria, one dollar; Belgium, sixty cents; France, one dollar and ten cents; Denmark, sixty cents; Norway, sixty cents; Sicily, thirty cents; Portugal, forty cents; Prussia, seventy-five cents; Russia, seventy-five cents; Sweden, sixty cents; Switzerland, sixty cents.

THE following pleasant news for wine connoisseurs is contained in a letter from Carlsruhe: "Just as usual, several cart loads of bilberries are passing through our city en route for Wurtemberg, where they will undergo a process of pressing, and be sold to the wine dealers for coloring wines, etc. Many a wine-drinker thinks, while he quaffs his red wine, that its tint has been derived from the glowing sun of Bordeaux or the Upper Rhine, whereas, in reality, it is indebted for it to the pine forests of the "Odenwald."

ON the 21st of August, Mrs. Timothy Bradley, of Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living and healthy, but quite small. Mr. Bradley was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed two hundred and seventy-three pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pair of twins, and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. Mrs. Bradley was a triplet, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pairs of twins.

THE Buffalo *Commercial* evidently don't admire Claflin, Woodhull & Co. Hear what it says of them: Nothing will give more general satisfaction than the announcement of the failure and discomfiture of Woodhull and Claflin. Their newspaper has suspended—their bank is broken. One of them talks of going to England, and the other wants to study for the stage. If she persists in doing so, we trust that she will make Australia the scene of her *debut*, and her future residence. It is very satisfactory to see the feathers plucked from these too pretty birds.

J. W. JOHNSON, of Johnson county, Ga., while riding in an unfrequented section, was thrown from his horse, paralyzing his arms and one leg. Although perfectly conscious, he could not move, and remained in that situation for thirty-six hours. When he was discovered he was found to be in a most pitiable condition. His face was blistered by the rays of the sun, his hand were lacerated and swoolen from the biting of insects, while his ears were filled with bugs, from which he could not protect himself. He says cattle bellowed and pawed the ground around him, while the buzzard perched on the tree top near by, waiting, as it appeared, for life to become extinct before commencing their work.

A CORRESPONDENT at Tiflis sends a horrible story of cannibalism at Flamatan, a town in Persia. Two women, assisted by seven other persons, carried off three children and ate them. The cannibals were arrested, and on being searched the bones of the children were found concealed in their clothes. The Grand Vizier condemned the two women to be hanged, and their accomplices to death by bastinadoing. A week afterward, the wretches were found dead in prison; five of them had eaten the other two. The correspondent adds that the famine is increasing rather than diminishing, for at Teheran there are no cattle, and the beasts of burden living been eaten up, there are no adequate means of provisioning the capital.

A LONDON letter writer referring to the presence of General Sherman at a recent gathering there, says: "General Sherman has seen a great deal of the higher classes of English society in a brief space of time, and it was a pleasure to hear the testimony he bore to the universal friendliness which is expressed toward America. He has talked with the Queen and her family, with cabinet ministers, with military officers high in command, and he is convinced of the sincerity of their feelings. One of the most emphatic utterances he heard was from the Prince of Wales, who, in the strongest way expressed his sense of the greatness of the American Republic, and his ardent hopes for the cultivation of kindly sentiments toward each one on the part of Great Britain and the United State."

IN the United States there are 19,500,000 men and boys, and 19,000,000 women and girls. This is an excess of males of two and one-eight per cent.—a fair different showing for the whole country from that in New England, where the females are considerably more numerous than the males. It would seem, therefore, that the maidens among us have overwhelming opportunities of marriage, yet it is a singular fact that more men than women of the same generation enter wedlock. The "marriageable age" of a hearty bachelor extends indefinitely from twenty-one to fifty; that of a virgin is usually confined to briefer limits. So a bachelor who has neglected to make love at twenty-five to a maiden of eighteen has still at forty-five a fair chance to win a maid of eighteen, who was actually unborn when he ought to have been married.

PERSONAL.

NILSSON deposited her bridal presents in the Bank of England.

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THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS.

The Wyoming and Lackawanna Basin—History of Scranton—Shipments of Coal—Twelve Thousand Men and Boys Employed—Capital Invested.

A correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, writing from Scranton under date of August 20th, says:

The Pennsylvania anthracite coal regions are situated between Berks and Susquehanna counties, and are divided into three sections. These sections are separated by mountain ridges. The northern section is called the Wyoming and Lackawanna Basin. This Basin includes the cities of Pittston, Carbondale and Scranton, which are the great coal centers. Scranton is the most important, and is situated on the left bank of the Lackawanna river. Its communications are by the Lehigh and Susquehanna, the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, and Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroads, and the Delaware and Hudson canal. The history of this place is of unusual interest. The Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys are settled by emigrants from Connecticut, and in 1788 the first grist mill was built, and in those times a grist mill was considered a nucleus for a village, although in 1810 there were only three houses. In 1818 surveys were made of the rivers, the mountains and the valleys, where unsuccessful attempts had been made to mine what is called "stone coal." At this time the Lehigh Navigation Company and the Lehigh Coal Company were established. With these combined another attempt to mine the coal was made, and in 1820 the first cargo of 365 tons was delivered in Philadelphia and sold for $8 a ton. The stock supplied the demand for a year.

In 1820 the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company commenced shipping coal to Rondout on the Hudson via Honesdale. When the first fleet of canal boats arrived at Rondout the people had a general holiday. Guns were fired and speeches were made. On that occasion the Hon. Benj. J. Seward said, "There are men now within the sound of my voice who will live to see the day when a hundred thousand tons of coal will be brought down that canal a season." This company in 1870 shipped 2,365,000 tons. They employ 7,500 men and boys. The Pennsylvania Coal Company which sprung from the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, commenced operations in 1850. This Company shipped from January 1, 1870 to January 1, 1872, 4,988,768 tons at a cost for labor and mining of $6,536,275. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, a powerful Railroad and Mining Company, first shipped coal in 1851. Their shipments that year were 6,000 tons, in 1871 they shipped 1,916,486 tons. Their mines now in operation have a capacity of producing 3,000,000 tons. Their pay roll amounts to $300,000 per month. Their present capital is $19,000,000. The roads and other property leased and controlled by them represent a capital of $70,000,000. The number of men and boys employed by this Company is 4,500; number of mines in operation fifteen.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company commenced operations in 1853. The first five years it produced about a hundred tons finished and pig iron. During the last five years they produced 107,797 tons finished and 180,048 tons pig iron, and from improvements now in progress they expect to double that sum in the next five years. The Dickinson Manufacturing Company, the most extensive engine manufactory in the United States, is located here. It commenced in 1856. They now make fifty locomotives and sixty stationary engines a year, and are extending operations, and will soon make two locomotives a week.

SIS' LUNCH.

A Saratoga Sketch.

Miss Grundy to the World:

I have heard a story of how one waiter made a sad mistake, and was the cause of a champagne supper being intercepted. After a certain ball, when the ladies had retired weary and not a little hungry after their exertions, a substantial supper not having been part of the programme, the young gentlemen betook themselves to a champagne supper. It occurred to one of the more thoughtful among them that a certain pair of black eyes had drooped very wearily when he last saw them, and an arm had rested somewhat heavily on his own during the last promenade. "A little supper would do her good, thought the kindly young man, "and I'll send her some champagne and broiled chicken." So he had a little supper prepared in dainty fashion, not too dainty, however, for the modern young man is well aware that the modern young lady is never averse to a substantial meal, and for a wonder she was. Well, afterward, the wretches were found dead in prison; five of them had eaten the other two. The correspondent adds that the famine is increasing rather than diminishing, for at Teheran there are no cattle, and the beasts of burden living been eaten up, there are no adequate means of provisioning the capital.

A LONDON letter writer referring to the presence of General Sherman at a recent gathering there, says: "General Sherman has seen a great deal of the higher classes of English society in a brief space of time, and it was a pleasure to hear the testimony he bore to the universal friendliness which is expressed toward America. He has talked with the Queen and her family, with cabinet ministers, with military officers high in command, and he is convinced of the sincerity of their feelings. One of the most emphatic utterances he heard was from the Prince of Wales, who, in the strongest way expressed his sense of the greatness of the American Republic, and his ardent hopes for the cultivation of kindly sentiments toward each one on the part of Great Britain and the United State."

IN the United States there are 19,500,000 men and boys, and 19,000,000 women and girls. This is an excess of males of two and one-eight per cent.—a fair different showing for the whole country from that in New England, where the females are considerably more numerous than the males. It would seem, therefore, that the maidens among us have overwhelming opportunities of marriage, yet it is a singular fact that more men than women of the same generation enter wedlock. The "marriageable age" of a hearty bachelor extends indefinitely from twenty-one to fifty; that of a virgin is usually confined to briefer limits. So a bachelor who has neglected to make love at twenty-five to a maiden of eighteen has still at forty-five a fair chance to win a maid of eighteen, who was actually unborn when he ought to have been married.

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A KANSAS STORM.

Specimens of Meteoric Writing in a Western Periodical.

[From the Kansas Magazine.]

"A huge bulk of purple and ebony vapor, preceded by a surging wave of pallid smoke, blots out the sky. Birds and insects disappear, and cattle abruptly stand amazed. An appalling silence, an ominous darkness, fill the atmosphere. A continuous roll of muffled thunder, increasing in volume, shakes the solid earth. The air suddenly grows chilly and smells like an unused cellar. The jagged scimetar of the lightning, drawn from its cloudy scabbard, is brandished for a terrible instant in the abyss, and thrust into the affrighted city, with a crash as if the rafters of the world had fallen. The wind, hitherto concealed, leaps from its ambush and lashes the earth with scourges of rain. The broken cisterns of the clouds can hold no water, and rivers run in the atmosphere. Dry ravines become turbid torrents, bearing cargoes of drift and rubbish on their swift descent. Confusion and chaos hold undisputed sway. In a moment the turmoil ceases. A gray vein of rain stands like a wall of granite in the eastern sky. The trailing banners of the storm hang from the frail bastions. The routed squadrons of mist, gray or velvet, terrified fugitives, precipitately fly beneath the triumphal arch of a rainbow whose airy and insubstantial glory dies with the dying sun."

A Horse Refusing to Run Over a Child.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 8.]

There is a horse at present in the Isle of Man possessed of such singular intelligence and amiability of disposition that the sooner he is bought from his owner and transferred to London the better. This good-natured animal positively refuses to run over human creatures, and will throw himself into the most intricate contortions rather than injure a hair of their heads. A few days ago, according to the Manx *Sun*, the horse in question was proceeding through the market place in Douglas, harnessed to an "inside car." While thus engaged in the performance of his duties, a child, aged two years, the son of a fruit dealer, ran across the road in front of the car, and was knocked down by the horse. Our own London horses, encouraged by their drivers, would have made short work of the hapless infant; not so, however, the Manx horse, who was observed "to make a sudden pause, move his right forefoot about, and having placed its hoof lightly on the child's breast, to again lift it up, putting it down by the child's side without injuring it." The by-standers immediately extricated the child from its perilous position, and the horse resumed its journey, carrying with it the respect and admiration of all who witnessed the scene, among whom, it is stated, were "two gentlemen of high standing in Douglas, whose names, if necessary, might be given."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

Comparison of the Statistics of Agriculture in the census report of 1870 and 1860, show that the increase of orchard products in that time was 136 per cent., garden products increased 28 per cent., the value of live stock increased 40 per cent., the product of wheat increased 66 per cent., the percentage of increase of wool was precisely that of wheat, and the flax product increased 474 per cent. Population increased during the decade 22½ per cent. There was a slight decline in the product of corn, and a material decrease in buckwheat, while the potato, barley, and oat crops increased largely, and butter and cheese collectively were about the same. The effects of the war upon the Southern States are seen in the largely diminished production of rice, tobacco, and cotton. There seems to be no danger of starvation while the country can supply to each man, woman and child, seven and one-fifth bushels of wheat, twenty bushels of corn, four and a half bushels of potatoes, and fifteen pounds of butter and cheese, per annum.

APPLE BUTTER.

A correspondent sends the following plan for making a barrel of apple butter: "Soon as the cider is brought from the press, we proceed to boil it down as quickly as possible to avoid fermentation, but instead of beginning to fill in with apples when half boiled, and stirring with a paddle twelve hours, we continue the boiling process until it is all boiled down to a good syrup, say about five gallons into one, which can be poured into a wood or stone vessel, and will keep if not ready to make up immediately. The evening previous to making up, with the assistance of our men folks, we prepare and core our apples, which we stew in a little sweet cider if we have it, otherwise, water or some of the boiled cider weakened down. When the apples are cooked soft, we commence stirring, adding the bottled cider as fast as it will bear, four bushels of apples being quite sufficient for thirty-two gallons of cider. Three hours' brisk boiling with constant stirring, will make it strong enough to keep a year if desired.

BREAD MAKING.

A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* gives this information concerning bread-making: "Equal parts of boiling water and water at 70°, made into a batter with flour from sound wheat and kept in an air of a temperature between 100° and 120° Fah., will ferment in six to eight hours, forming what is known as "salt yeast," or "milk yeast." This may be used immediately for making bread in the same manner as is commonly made with hop yeast, but should be mixed so as to be of a temperature of about 110°, fever heat. The vessel in which the batter is made should be perfectly sweet, and so should the flour. Neither salt nor milk is necessary. The writer of this has had better success without using any salt. A quantity of saleratus as large as a small pea, to a half pint of water, may be used without injury; and if dissolved in the water is thought by some to neutralize any trifling sourness in the flour."

HORSES THAT DON'T LIE DOWN.

Mr. James W. Riley, of Troy, Ohio, writes to the *Farm Journal*: "Some time ago I read an account of a mare owned in Illinois, which was eleven years old, and that worked every day, but never lay down. I can beat that. I have a mare, sound as a new made dollar, which I drive every day to an express wagon at this place, which work she has done for nineteen years, never missing a day by sickness, and she never lies down except to roll and get up immediately. She was twenty-two years old the 9th day of May last, and on the fifth day of last April she foaled a nice horse colt. She is again with foal by the fine Mohawk horse here, for the chance of which colt I have been offered one hundred dollars. The mare is quick and active, and has every appearance of living ten years longer."

GREEN CORN.

Now is the time to dry corn for winter use, while it is young and tender. Sweet corn is best, though almost any corn is good. Select ears a little younger than you do for present use. Shave off with a knife, cutting the kernels in two in the middle first, and scrape off the remainder. Dry on plates by the fire; when the top gets dry turn with a knife. Keep clean from dust and flies so that it will not need washing, as that would waste the finest and best part. Keep in cracker cans, covered pails or anything that mice cannot gnaw through. To cook it, soak over night in cold water, boil in the same fifteen or twenty minutes, (the longer you boil green corn the harder it becomes); add a little salt and twice as much new milk as there is corn, and a little butter. It is good for breakfast three times a week. Late died corn is apt to be better.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

ELDERBERRY WINE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following recipe: The berries, which must be thoroughly ripe, are to be stripped from the stalks and squeezed to a pulp. Stir and squeeze the pulp once a day for four days; then separate the juice from the pulp by straining through a sieve. To every gallon of juice add half a gallon of cold spring water; then boil nine gallons with six ounces of hops for half an hour; strain and boil again with three pounds of sugar to each gallon for ten minutes, skimming all the time. Pour it into a cooler, and when lukewarm, put in a little toasted bread with a little yeast on it, to set it working. Put it into a cast as soon as cold. When it is done working, cork it down and let it stay six months before bottling.

PLASTER FOR WHEAT.

Most farmers who have experimented with plaster on wheat, recommend sowing about fifty pounds to the acre, broad-cast, in the fall after the wheat has made a good start. If the wheat has been injured by the cold of winter, apply a hundred pounds in the spring, using it pretty liberally on the poor spot. For spring wheat, sow a hundred pounds per acre after this grain is well up. Some recommend putting in half of the ordinary dose of a hundred pounds with the drill when the seed is sown, and applying the other half when the grain is up. On some soils this course works well.

APPLES.

Hard apples, just ripe, are the best for slow drying in the sun, as the water evaporates much more readily than when the chemistry of ripening has wrought the substance of fruit into a honeyed pulp. Also for stewing, hard apples are best. Stewing dissipates the flavor of fully ripe fruit. But for baking in a whole skin, with a lot of delicious jelly in the bottom of the pan, let the apples be well matured. Down in Rhode Island they bake a peck of Tallman sweets at once, in a stone jar, like peas and beans, for hours. Why can't a city man send a pot of sweet apples round to the bake-shop?

APPLE TREE BORERS.

The apple tree borer is very troublesome in some parts of the country. The beetle is striped, brown and white, and is about three-quarters of an inch long. It deposits its eggs in June in the bark of the trees near the ground. Here the larva is hatched, becoming a whitish grub, which saws its way into the tree, perforating it in all directions, sometimes completely girdling it. The most effectual method to destroy them is to insert the end of a wire into their burrow and kill them. The same means are taken to guard against them as against the peach tree grub, viz.: placing a mound of ashes around the base of the trunk in the spring, and allowing it to remain until after the season in which the beetles deposit their eggs. It prevents them from reaching the soft bark at the surface of the ground, the place usually selected.

TIN AND SILVERWARE.

Kerosene and powdered lime, whiting or wood ashes, will scour tin with the least labor. Kerosene and whiting will also cleanse silverware, door-knobs, hinges, etc. Wet the flannel slightly in the oil, dip into the whiting, and rub hard; wash off with hot soap-suds, and brighten with a chamois skin or newspaper.

To prevent silverware from tarnishing, warm the articles and paint them over with a solution of collodion in alcohol, using a wide, soft brush for the purpose. A silversmith of Munich says that goods protected in this way have been exposed in his window more than a year, and are as bright as ever, while others, unprotected, become perfectly black in a few months.

REMEDY FOR CORNS.

A small piece of sal-amoniac dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of spirits of wine, and the same quantity of water. Saturate a small piece of sponge or linen rag, and place it between the toes, changing it twice a day. This will cause the skin to harden, and the corn may be easily extracted. A good remedy for soft corns is common chalk rubbed on the corn every day, and a piece of cotton wool worn between the toes affected, to prevent pressure; the chalk appears to dry up the corn.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
OPEN DAILY, from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

An Old Blast Explodes After Twenty-one Years' Neglect.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Press.]

The dreadful accident of yesterday, which may result in the death of two unfortunate men, calls to mind an occurrence of similar character which took place, some years ago, on the Lexington and Horrodsburgh Pike. It seems that to construct the winding road down the hill near the Kentucky river, blasting was necessary to assist in the removal of the rock. On one occasion the blast failed to explode. The workmen avoided it for some time, and as it was finally determined to widen the road at that place, after it should be completed throughout its entire length, the old blast was altogether neglected. After a lapse of twenty-one years the long delayed improvement was commenced. The old blast was forgotten; workmen set to work to drill new holes near where the old one had been. Three men were thus engaged one day, when suddenly the rocks were torn asunder. One Gormley, standing on a loose rock, was thrown fifty feet into the air, and was saved from death only by falling up

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B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

Per Cent Net For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Silver Inclined Plane Company's Mortgage 6's as to Gold Interest. Allegheny Market Bloom Fleet Mortgage 7's as to Gold and Interest. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's as to Gold and Interest.

J. B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

S. T. Brady & Co.,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell all kinds of SECURITIES

[illegible] on Government Bonds

[illegible] counted for the Purchase [illegible] of Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY

Love and [illegible]

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,

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M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. M. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy20 v28

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. K. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
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George McGrew, Henry Dalweber,
A. Rogers & Bro., Augh. Kleber,
Percy Kell.

W. F. SCHMERTZ, President.
jy17:v11 WM. STRIMMEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 2, 1872.

The fall opens with an easy money market, and although trade promises to be unusually brisk, the almost total absence of anything like speculation prevents the tightening of money and affords sufficient means for carrying on successfully the business of the community. The present prosperity of the country engenders a confidence that forbids the entertaining of any idea of anything like trouble in financial operations in the near future. The bountiful crops of the present year, which have been pretty much all harvested and stored away, will from now on be sent to market and returns for them made, which will enable the producers to pay off old scores and furnish them funds to lay in supplies of dry goods, groceries and other articles needed for winter consumption.

The large demand for iron at the present has caused the manufacturers to put up the price of nails and bar iron. Upon careful footing up by experienced men, it is estimated that the nails of the railroads already in existence in this country, to keep up the iron roads further next year in the shape of new rails &c., will require over one-half of all the iron that can be produced. The obtaining of these facts must add to the stimulus already exerting such a marked influence on this important branch of business. It is said that a new rolling mill, greater in capacity than any now in this vicinity, will shortly be erected on the Allegheny River, in the immediate vicinity of Morning Side. The names of some of the heaviest of Pennsylvania capitalists are mentioned as being connected with this company.

On all sides of the city projected improvements are talked of, and the large trade now flowing here gives assurance that most of them will be successfully carried out.

The imports into New York last week reached the enormous total of $11,082,938. These large invoices of goods, most of which might and ought to be made in this country, have got to be paid for in gold, and, therefore, there is no reason for the present decline; but, on the contrary, a considerable increase ought to have been made, and no doubt will be ere long, on the premium on this commodity.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday
Bonds—1881	116¾
6-20—1862	114¾
" 1864	114⅝
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	113¾
" 1867	114¾
" 1868	114¾
10-40s	109¾
Currency 6's	118¾
Gold	113¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	98¾
Erie	18¾
Hudson	115
Fort Wayne	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90
Rock Island	110¾
Chicago & N. W	79¾
Do Preferred	90
St. Paul, Common	55¾
Do Preferred	75⅝
Wabash	74¾
Union Pacific	36
Ohio & Mississippi	44⅝
Pacific Mail	73¾
West Union Telegraph	72¾
Adams Express	95¾
U. S. Express	81¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	88¾
Reading R. R	97¾
Quicksilver & Amboy	127¾
Cat Creek & Alleg'y R. R	35¾
Central Transportation	60
Empire Transportation	54
Pittsburgh City 6's	74¾
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	104
Lehigh Valley R. R	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27

New York, September 2, 1872.

Money firmer at 5 to 6. Sterling dull and heavy. Gold firmer at 113@113¾, with most transactions at 113¾@113¾. Loans from 1-32 for use to flat. The Treasury disbursed $381,000. Clearings $29,000,000. Governments stronger, in sympathy with gold. State bonds dull and steady. Stocks dull and heavy, declining during the morning from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. The decline was most marked in Pacific Mail, Northwestern, Ohio, New York Central, Rock Island and Erie. The market closed steady, with a slight improvement from the lowest point of the day. On September 30th the Treasury will cancel $1,300,000 three per cent. certificates, and to-day the Secretary made a call for $1,550,000 for October 31st.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 74¼; do new, 74; South Carolina, July, 24; do April, 22; Missouri 6s, 93; Union Pacific, L. G., 80¾; do Inc. B. 82.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s of '81, coupons, 116¼; 5-20s of '62, 114⅝; do '64, 114⅝; do '65, 114¾@115¾; do do new, 113¾; do '67, 114@114¾; do do, 113¾; currency 6s, 1122½@112¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 72¾; Adams Express, 95¾; American 95, U., 71; United States Express, 81¾; Pacific Mail, 74¼; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 18¾; Harlem, 118; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Union Pacific, 36; Illinois Central, 132; Quicksilver, 42¾; do. Pref., 55¾; do. Preferred, 75¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Rock Island, 110¾; Northwestern & Chicago, 74; do. preferred, 90; Toledo & Wabash, 74¾; Fort Wayne, 95; Chicago & Alton, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 44.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY September 2, 1872.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash; 4¼@5 cents; refined do, 6@6¼; Nitrate Soda, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

ALE—Following are the quotations for leading brands: India Ale, per bbl, $11,00; per hlf bbl, $5,50. XX Ale per bbl, $10,00; per hlf bbl $5,00; X Ale, per bbl, $9; per hlf bbl, $4,50; Porter, per bbl, $11,00; per hlf bbl, $5,50; do, per bbl. $10,00; per hlf bbl, $5,00; barrels, $3 in addition; hlf bbl, $2,50 addition.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the better grades and we can report sales at 18 to 20 for good to prime solid packed, and 16@2 cents more for choice roll. Low grade butter is in good supply and dull.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull, and holders in view of the fact that the new crop will soon be ready to move, are anxious to close out. We continue to quote nominally at 4 to 7 cents, as to quality.

BEANS—$2,50@3 per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2 to $2,50 per bbl; Rosendale, $4 to $4,25; French's Calcined [illegible],50; Land Plaster, $2,50@3. Per- [illegible] $1,75@$2.

[illegible] is limited supply, and firm but [illegible] continue former quotations: 11¼ [illegible] 12¼@13 for Factory, and 13½@ [illegible] Switzer, 15 to 17 cents.

COAL OIL—There is rather more inquiry, but [illegible] unchanged; 19½@20 cents by the [illegible] and 1@2 cts. additional for smaller lots.

CREAM TARTAR—$5,50 per case.

DRY LARD—Sales at 8¼ to 9 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—There is an increased demand for [illegible] with a limited supply. We advance [illegible] to 19@20 cents.

EGGS—The supply of Apples is very much reduced, we mean in the hands of commission [illegible] dealers. We are enough being brought [illegible] by the farmers from the adjoining country to [illegible] the demand, and prices are not much bet- [illegible] and furthermore, are not likely to be, as [illegible] is very large crop. Quotations may be [illegible] at 75 cents to $1,25 per bbl. Peaches, [illegible],50@2,50 per box. Plums, $3,50@5 per bush. Grapes, 5 to 7 cents per lb. Watermelons, $12 to $25 per hundred, according to size and quality.

FLOUR—We can report a steady local trade and if anything the market is rather firmer; however, there is no change to make in prices. Spring wheat, $7,50@8 for fair to choice Wisconsin's; $8,25 for choice Minnesota's; and $8,25 @8,50 for fair to choice red winter wheat. The western markets are nearly all reported firmer, in sympathy with the enhanced cost of wheat. Rye Flour, $5,50 and dull.

GRAIN—There is rather more inquiry for Wheat and the market is stronger, though prices are without quotable change; we continue to quote at $1,60@1,65 for fair to good red, and $1,70@1,75 for prime to choice amber. The mills here are well supplied and the demand still comes mainly from country mills. There was a sale of white wheat, to one of our city mills, at $1,75. There is an increased demand for Oats, and a firmer feeling, but there is no change in prices; 35 to 38 for new, and 40@42 for old, as to quality; the receipts recently have been comparatively light and the supply in consequence is somewhat reduced. Shelled Corn continues dull, but the offerings are light, and prices are unchanged; 57@58 cts. Rye is quiet, and in the absence of sales we repeat former quotations; 80 to 85. We can report several arrivals of Western Barley recently, it was bought some time ago for August and September delivery; as yet there are no established prices here.

GROCERIES. The New York *Shipping List* quotes the New York market for Coffee weak, with more sellers than buyers at lower prices, and the general impression is that Rio coffee will decline materially before the 1st of October, as the crop is full, and prices much lower at the point of purchase. The stock held in New York is 86,435 bags at this date, against 61,295 bags in 1870 and 85,175 bags in 1871. Prices ranged as follows:

Ordinary cargoes	15@15½
Fair "	16@16¼
Good "	17@17¼
Prime "	17¾@18

on a credit of 60 to 90 days. The total stock in the United States, in first hands, is 134,578 bags. Java remains unchanged, and is everywhere considered scarce. The slight difference between Javas, Brazilian and West India coffee has for some time been a noticeable feature of the Coffee market. The current crop in Brazil, from whence we obtain our largest supplies, is estimated at 2,500,000 bags, with receipts at Rio amounting to 8,000 to 9,000 bags daily. Sugar is doing better, especially in refined, which has advanced ¼ to ⅜ ct. per lb. in the last few days. This advance will most likely be sustained for some time, as the scarcity of refined is good, and the increased demand usual at this season of the year. Raw sugars dull, and in poor demand. Syrups are without change. Rice firm.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¼; Crushed 13¾; Powdered 13¾; "A" 13¼; "B" 12¾; Extra C, 11¾; Circle C, 11¼; Chespeake Ex C 11¼; Knights, Ex C, 10¾; C. Yellow, 9¼.

COFFEE—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23¾, good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 25.

SYRUPS—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted; choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

RICE—Carolina, 9¼@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 8 to 8¼.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts. in jobbing way. T. P. Miller.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at $3 to $3,50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Sales of young at 55 to 60 cts per pair, and old at 75 to 85.

POTATOES—Sales at $1,50@2 per bbl as to quality. Sweets may be quoted at $5 per bbl for Baltimore's; and $7@7¾ for prime Jersey's.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 8¾@; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11@; Breakfast Bacon, 14; Rib Sides, 11; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 12@; Sugar Cured Hams, 17@; Dried Beef, 20@. Lard, in tierces, 10@; half bbls, 10¾@; pails, 11¼@. Mess Pork, $16,00.

SEED—Timothy Seed is still quoted at $3¾ to $3¾ per bushel, and Flax Seed at $1,75@1,80.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts, in a jobbing way.

WOOL—Trade continues quiet, and prices are without quotable change; furthermore, no improvement can reasonably be expected, while producers and dealers are so wide apart in their views. We continue to quote nominally as follows:

Fine fleece	50@
Medium and combing fleece	55@60
Tub washed	55@60

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY September 2, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Rothchilds & H.,	East Liberty	1 car
J. Arnold,	Canal Dover	1 "
A. Gachatie,	Waynesburg	1 "
J. McCreery,	Bellaire	3 "
J. Smith,	"	1 "
S. Hathaway,	"	1 "
C. Shomaker,	"	1 "
Keefer & G,	Chicago	1 "
S. Krause,	"	1 "
Green vald & K,	U Sandusky	1 "
Geo. Stutz,	Degraff	1 "
J. & S. Needy,	Newark	2 "
Graham & Bro,	Mansfield	1 "
J. Applegate,	Letconia	1 "
Total		17 "

HORSES.

Young & D,	Crestline	1 "
M. Weyl,	Wooster	1 "
Total		2 "

CATTLE.

The market was more active to-day than it has been for several weeks; this is evident from the fact that the pens were nearly all cleared by eleven o'clock—there were but very few unsold at that time. The supply was unusually light to-day, footing in all about seven hundred head; of these 300 were from the west, (mainly Ohio) while the balance, 400, were driven in from Washington, Green and Butler counties; the quality was again common, the bulk of the offering consisting of the common and medium grades. The supply of what might be called first class butcher cattle, weighing 1,250@1,350 lbs, fat and smoth, was small, and, in consequence, sold readily at full prices, say 6¾ to 7¼, while medium to good may be quoted at 6 to 6¼, or ⅛ to ¼ above last week's prices. Fairish grass steers also sold quicker and in some instances a slight advance was realized, though there was a very full supply of this particular kind, 5¼@5¾. Bulls, although the supply was light, it was fully up to the demand and prices were about the same as they have been for some weeks past, say 2¾ to 2¾. Old cows and thin heifers, 3 to 4, and the same quotations will answer for fair to ugh stags. In a word, all kinds sold quicker than last Monday, in consequence of the diminished supply, and the market upon the whole was firmer, but except for the medium and best grades there was no advance in prices; there were some extra steers sold at 7¾ to 7¼, which last Monday would not have brought over 7@ 7¼.

It is worthy of notice that the change in the weather has improved the fresh meat market very materially, and, then again, the return to the city of a large number of people who have been absent at the watering places and in the country during the heated term, is not without its effect. The consumption of fresh meat has increased considerably within the past week or two, the butchers' sales have been larger, and consequently they are, as a rule buying more, and the indications are that there will be a good market for the better grades, until the last of October, perhaps longer, as it is reported that the offerings of this kind in the meantime will continue light. Drovers, while admitting that they are getting a good price for cattle, claim that they are making no money; alleging that they are scarcely able to realize cost; in other words, that prices are higher relatively in the country than here.

Keifer & Beyer sold one load of good to prime Ohio steers at 6¼@7¾; 17 Washington county steers at 6¾@7 cents.

L. Rothchilds sold for Pfinner & Shoemmantle, 15 head Butler county stock at 4@6 cents.

A. Stukely sold 7 bulls at 2¾ to 2¾; 3 steers at an average of 4 cents.

Gus. Fahrlen sold 14 head of Beaver county stock at 4 to 5¼ cents.

Zeigler & Lobman sold 48 head mixed Washington county stock at 4@7 cents.

Holmes, L & Co. sold 22 head of Washington and Green county stock at 5 to 6¼.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 3 cars mixed stock from Guernsey county, Ohio, for James McCreery, at 3 to 6¼ cents. Mr. Sadler was off duty today and all the selling therefore devolved upon Mr. Crum, who, in addition to the 4 cars above noted, turned 3 cars over to other parties.

Hazelwood & Blackstock sold 15 head of Penna. stock at 4 to 5¼ cents.

Orr, Williams & Co. report 19 small steers and heifers, from Washington County at 3¼@4 cents; one car western steers, wholesaled to Kleinen at 5 cents.

Carr & McCallister report 3 cars of western, and 6 from Washington county at 4½@6 cents.

James Hanlin, 17 head Washington county stock at 4¼ to 5¼ cents.

Sol. Trautman reports eight from Butler county, and one car from Ohio at 3 to 6¾.

Jacob Needy, 3 loads at 6¾@7 cts.

Holmes & Hunter sold 2 loads of commission cattle.

E. Katz reports 18 from Washington county, and one car from Ohio at 5 to 7¾.

Sol. Lowenstein, 15 head Penna. mixed stock at 3¾@5 cents.

Sam. Lowewsteine & Co., 47 from Washington and Green counties at 4¾@6¾.

M. Varner sold 51 mixed from Green county at 3¾@6 cents.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 4 loads mixed stock at 4@7 cents.

W. Moonshine sold 30 steers from Green county at 5@6¾.

P. Hartman sold 40 head Green county stock at 4½@6½.

Greenwald & Kahn, 80 head of mixed stock, 4 to 7¼.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply, although 300 or 400 below last week, was pretty well up to the demand; it is true the diminished supply was not without its effect in causing the butchers to take hold with less hesitation, but as a rule there was no general advance in prices; some few sales of the best grades, may have been made at a slight advance over last Monday, as the supply of this kind was small, but this was the exception not the rule. Some dealers reported that they could see but little change as compared with last week, but the majority of them reported trade quicker, that sales were made with less difficulty, and some, as already noted, conceded a slight advance in prices. Sheep sold at from 4 to 6 cts. per lb. for common to extra, and scalawags at $2@2,50 per head. Lambs sold at $1,50@2,50 per head for inferior to fair, and $3,50 to $4,50 for prime to extra.

Joseph Stukely sold 74 lambs at 5¾ to 6¾; sheep at 4¼.

John Beeler, of Butler Co. sold 73 at 5¾@6 4¼ for lambs, and $3 to $6 per head for sheep.

M Vandever of Beaver Co. had 66—about half on sale at 9¼ o'clock, A M.

Keefer & Ackerman sold 241 from Washington and Green Counties, at $1,25 to $3¾ for lambs, and $2@3¾ for sheep.

Adam Eckert had 163 from Butler Co. sold lambs at $2 to $4, and sheep $3 to 5.

Flinner & Shoffenmantle report 130, mostly lambs, at 5@4¼ cts.

M Humes of Beaver Co. reports 140; sold lambs at 5¾@6¾, sheep 3¾@4¼.

R Scnitter sold 60 lambs at 5¾@6¼; 20 sheep at an average of 4¼; weighed about 85 lbs.

Henry Nagle, 60 head from Butler Co., sold a few lambs at 6¼ cts. per lb., and sheepat 5 cents.

John Gallagher of Armstrong Co. 124 sold sheep at an average of 5 cts. per lb. lambs at an average of 5½ per head.

Neeley & Fairley of Armstrong Co. sold 97 lambs at 6¼@6¾; sheep 3¾@4¼.

R Scnitter sold 60 lambs at 5¾@6¼; 20 sheep at an average of 4¼; weighed about 85 lbs.

Montgomery & McCullough of same, had 125. Hughes wholesaled 57 common Penna lambs at $1,75 per head.

John Neeley sold 80 common to prime lambs at $1,75 to $4.

J L Stewart sold 40 sheep at 4 to 5; 60 lambs at $2¾@4.

James Haworth sold 50 Beaver Co. sheep at $4,20@4,25 per head.

Holmes J. & Co. sold 60 odd head.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 2, 1872.

Trade was very dull to-day and the market, in a general way, presents no new features worthy of special notice. There has been, and is still, a clog somewhere in business; where it is or what it is, we do not know, but it is evident that there is something wrong, otherwise the market would not be in its present depressed and unsatisfactory condition. However, hopes are entertained that there will soon be an early improvement, and it is earnestly desired that these expectations may be fully realized. Crude is still quoted at $3,30@3,32½ per bbl at Parker, equal to about 8¾ cents per gallon here. Refined is firmer but very quiet; September nominally, 22½@23; October and November $1,80@1,85 for city, and $1,70@1,75 for country make.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. Y. R. R.

Braun & Wagner 800 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 314 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 100 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref Co. 1687 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 150 bbls to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 624 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger, 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 572 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 1877 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros. 999 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....6611

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W acct. T. Kink	866
Crystal O W. acct. J. Bushnell	324
Empire O W acct. T. P. Miller	154
Oleopolis O W. acct. F. P. Miller	296
Liberty O W. acct. N W Stevenson	942
Peerless O W. acct. "	80
Citizens O W acct. Tack & C	462
Cosmos O W. acct. H. McKelvy	708
Vesta O W. acct. H. McKelvy	318
Peerless, Macomber Taber & Co	906
American O W. acct. Duncan & Y	628
Brilliant O W. acct. J. Bushnell	764
Vesta O W. acct. H. McKelvy	462
Cosmos " "	462
Eagle O W. acct. N. W. Stevenson	304
Keystone O W. acct J. Bushnell	80
Star O. W. acct H. McKelvey	710
Riverside O W. acct Duncan & Y	450
Fairview O W. acct. "	148
Pittsburgh, Tr. "	9144

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Lewis O & P	5	Lewis B & D
Nimick & Co	17	Klingham & R
Meridith P & Co	3	Reese, Graff & Co
Jones & L	4	Caughey & H
Total	29	Total

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Wood & Co	3	Caughey & H
J Reamer	3	Wharton Bros & Co
Nimick & Co	2	J W Porter
Lewis O & P	1	
Total	18	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	34	Nimick & Co
J. Moorhead	5	Isabella Furnace
Graff B & Co	2	Shoenberger B Co
Lewis O & P	8	Pgh Bolt Co
Total	76	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 2—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¼@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 87¾; Erie 39¾. Tallow 45s 6d. Turpentine 27s 6d@28s.

PARIS, September 2.—Rentes 57 50c.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland 10¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales of 18,000 bales; speculation and exports 4,000. Breadstuffs firmer. California white wheat 12s 6d@12s 8d; red spring 12s@12s 4d; red winter 12s 6d. Flour 29s. Corn 27s 3d@27s 6d. Oats 28s@10s. Peas 37s 6d. Beef 62s. Lard 41s 9d. Cheese 61s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The week opens with spirit, and considerable more activity prevails in some lines of goods that have heretofore been very dull for a period. The tone of the market is seemingly more settled, yet a due degree of caution is still manifested by buyers, and but little speculative feeling is evinced for any styles of goods. Brown sheetings and shirtings continue fairly active in all grades. Standard widths are in request, and medium grades are in demand at current asking rates. Bleached goods moderately active for 4-4 shirting widths of certain grades, but extreme grades, both of fine and low, are dull as ever. Selecting widths have been more active at the late reduced prices. Cotton drills continue in moderate request at unchanged rates. Cotton flannels are improving in demand, and fair transactions are reported for the day. Wool flannels keep well sold up for favorite makes. Prime are active and the market strong and tending towards an advance. Woolens are in better demand for cloths and coatings, and fancy cassimeres and suitings of decided character and qualities. Doeskins remain fairly active, and well sold up for certain makes. The New York foreign dry goods jobbing market opens with encouraging prospects of a very brisk business. Many of the jobbers are quite busy and prices are firm.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Weather cool and favorable. Total cattle for the week 9,125, or 1,000 more than last week; on sale to-day: 184 cars at Communipaw, 100 at One Hundredth street, and 51 at Weehawken, making 5,700, against 4,600 last Monday, and still the market is ½c to ¾c better than then; everything sold off; quality variable, with 2,500 Texans for the week and 1,700 to-day; Texans poor and selling at 8@10c; natives 10 for hard lots up to thin; 12¼@13c for medium, and 13½ @14c for good to prime; choice animals sold at 14½c, with 20 head at 15c, they weighing 60 lbs per cwt; average about 12½c; Texans pulled down; fat cattle scarce and wanted; Texans rather dull; sales 6 cars Texans, 6 cwt, at 9c; 6 cars of 5 cwt. at 10c; 6 cars of poor 5 cwt. at 8c; 8 cars of Illinois 7 cwt. at 12@14c; 4 cars of Ohio 8 cwt. at 14c; 7 cars of rough Kentucky 6¼ cwt. at 12c; 8 cars of Illinois 7¾ cwt. at 14c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 29,400, against 24,000 for previous week; on sale to-day 6,900; the market was very good for fat stock, but the quality was not good enough. Sheep sell at 5¾@7¼c, and lambs at 7¾@10c; sales: 1 car 83 lbs, Ohio sheep, 7c; 1 car 88 lbs, 7¾c; 12 cars poor State, 70 lbs, 6c; 1 car 56 lbs, State lambs, 8½c; 1 car 51 lbs, Ohio, 7¾c; 1 car 62 lbs, Canadas, 9¼c; 1 lot 64 lbs, Delaware, 10c. Hogs: 36,400 against 34,850 last week; for today 74 cars; good market at an advance: live sell at 5¼@5½c; dressed 6¾@7¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Beef cattle firmer and higher; sales 2,800 prime to extra steers, 7¼@7¾c; medium to fair do 6@7c. Sheep firm; sales 6,000 at 5¼@6½c. Live hogs firmer; sales 3,500 at $8@8,25.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Cotton in good demand and higher; sales 3,000; middling upland 22¾c. Flour higher, with a moderate export demand; superfine western and State $5,85 @6,45; common to good extra $7@7,15; good to choice $7,20@8,00. Rye flour steady at 34,25@ 5,10. Whisky a shade easier at 93¼@93½c. Wheat higher, with a moderate export demand; red winter western $1,58@1,61; amber Indiana $1,63. Rye quiet; western 75c. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn—dull; steamer western mixed 63@64c; sail do 64@65c. Oats more active and firmer; western 43@45c; white 45@49c. Eggs heavy; 22½c to 23c. Hay quiet; shipping at 60@1,02. Sugar fairly active; fair to good refining 8¼@8¾c; Cuba 8¾@8¾c. Coffee firm; 18@19c. Petroleum: crude 12@ 12¾c; refined 23@23½c. Turpentine steady at 37c. Grain in warehouse: wheat, 904,000 bush; corn, 2,287,000 bush; oats, 2,047,000 bush; rye, 103,000 bush; barley, 54,000 bush; malt, 303,000 bush; peas, 36,000 bush. Pork quiet and firmer; mess $14,00@15,50; prime mess $12,00 @12,50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams 11@14c; shoulders 7c. Middles firm; long clear September 8¾c; October and November 8½c; short clear December and January 8¾c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam 8¼@8½c; old 9¾; kettle 9¼c. Butter quiet; western 10@16c. Cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 2.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling upland 20¼c. Flour demand good at full prices; $7,25@7,80. Wheat: Demand fair and good at full prices; red $1,55@1,56; white $1,55@1,65. Corn steady and in moderate demand; 45c. Rye quiet and unchanged; old 76c; new 70@75c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 33@40c; new 25@30c. Barley quiet and unchanged; 60@70c. Groceries unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged; held at $13,75. Lard steady and in moderate demand; summer 8¾c bid, 8¾c asked; kettle 9c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¾c bid, 6¾c asked; clear 9¾c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; sugar cured hams 12¾@13¾c; clear rib 10¼c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand; $4,50@5,25. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; 90c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 2.—Flour firm, with good shipping inquiry for new extras; good to choice $5,50@6,25. Wheat lower, closing steady at $1,18¾ seller September; $1,17¾@1,17¾ seller October nominally; $1,10¾ seller year. Corn easier at 38@38¼c seller September; 40c seller October; rejected 36c. Oats steady and more active at 25¾@25¾c cash; 26@26¼c seller October. Rye dull at 57c. Barley dull and lower at 65@66c; No. 3, 56c. Pork inactive; nominally $14,75. Lard firm and very little offering; winter saleable at 8¾c; summer 8¾c. Meats dull; nominally 6¾c; short ribs 9¼c. Whisky quiet and firm with sales at 90c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2.—Flour dull; XX $6,40; XXX $6,70@8,00; family $8,25@10. Corn quiet; yellow 56c; white mixed 56c; white 60@62c. Oats quiet; 32@38c. Hay firm; $27@ 29. Bran 95c. Pork dull; mess $14,50. Bacon dull and easier; 8¾@11¼@11¾c. Hams: S. C. 17¾@18c. Lard scarce and firm; choice tierce, 10c; keg 10c. Sugar quiet; fair to fully fair 10¼@10¾c. Whisky 92@99c. Coffee quiet at 18@19¼c. Cotton firm; sales 300 bales, low middlings 20¾c; middlings 20¾c; receipts at 1,580; exports coastwise 13; stock 8,353.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 2.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No 2 white Wabash $1,75; No 3 do $1,55; amber Michigan $1,47 seller September; No 2 red $1,43 @1,46; seller September $1,44¾@1,46; No 3 Illinois. Corn firm and in fair demand; high mixed 45¾@46c; low mixed 45¼@45¾c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2 30¾c; old 32c; rejected 24¼c. Pork and Lard dull and nominal.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 2.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,27¾; No. 2 do, $1,23¾. Corn: fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 mixed 38¾c. Oats dull and declined; No. 2 26c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 57½c. Barley steady, and in moderate demand; 67¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Flour very dull; superfine $4,50@5,25; extra $5,50@6,75. Wheat firm; western red $1,55@1,63. Rye unchanged. Corn: yellow 63c; mixed western 62@62½c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum: crude 16c; refined 20c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 2.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat dull, but firmer; No 2 red held at $1,44 and $1,45 offered. Corn steady and in moderate demand; for old receipts 46c; for fresh 43@44c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; new 34c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN, September 2.—2 cars lumber, Murdoch & Hall; 1 do do, Reed Bros; 145 bdls iron, Rogers & B; 100 sheep, W B Neeley; 2 bbl whisky, P Linegrover; 25 do do, Morganstern Bros; 81 sheep, J F Neeley.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. September 2.—100 pails lard, J H Parker; 50 do do, 30 cases do, 10 tcs do, Schomaker & Co; 25 bgs t seed, Young & M; 25 bxs hops, Kramer & C; 100 bgs seeds, 50 do do, 40 do do, A Kirkpatrick; 1 car shingles, Adams & Co; 1 car flour, Houck McC & Co; 1 car bags, W R McClelland; 1 car s iron, J Munker; 125 spokes, McWhiney & Co, 100 do do, Hare & Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Sept. 2.—100 bbls flour, 1 car bran, M Steel & Son; 2 cars flax seed, Thompson & L; 50 bbls sizing, F G Gerdes; 1 car lumber, Hamilton A & Co; 45 bgs wheat, 32 do rye, Jas Craig; 1 car pipe, C G McMillan; 1 car shingles, G C Sigfridus; 1 do do, Moffett & Mc; 1,000 A 4 bdls hoops, Duncan & T; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 8 cars flax seed; 1 car wheat, 1 Ripply; 1 car oats Clark & S; 1 car pipe, James Milan; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 1 car pipe, C G Brinton; 1 car flour, Jos Reed & Co; 1 car bran, candles, James Lockhart; 1 car lumber, Reed & Bro; 2 do do, S B Chambers; 1 do do, F Westfal; 1 do do Mullin S & Co; 10 rolls leather, Jas Callery & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, September 2.—1 car lumber, W J McMaster, 1 do do, Nelson & V; 1 do g stone, F Alden; 6 bxs h ware, M S Clark; 6 do c ware, Grover B & S bbls copper, Park & Co; 1 do do, Jas Reed; A Kirkpatrick; 80 bbls starch, Arbuckles & Co; 4 bxs scales, Fairbanks J M & Co; 2 crts ware, J Biggert & Son; 5 bbls hams, Jones & F; 18 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Mfg Co; 20 cases matches, H Ewart; 15 sks wheat, H Bockstock; 1 cks cheese, J A Graff; 3 kgs s butter, J O'Brien; 1 tub cheese, 2 bbls eggs, F Duff & Son; 2 tubs cheese, J Daub; 1 do do, Loh & C; 72 w s chairs, F Richenlaub; 90 chairs, W H Lemon & Co; 5 cases shoes, H Childs.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, September 2.—16 pkgs tobacco, S. bkts do, T J Wallace; 20 s tcs do, J W Sumner & Co; 400 bushels corn, M F Herron & Co; 200 bbls flour, D Wallace; 50 pails tobacco, J Fullerton & Son; 100 bbls flour, Houck McC & Co; 100 do do, Watt L & Co; 70 bbls cement, Laing & McK; 100 do flour, Seghmyer & V; 285 sks oats, Keil & E; 4 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 195 sks corn, Laing & McK; 85 bales hay, O

HOME NEWS.

Western University.

The College, Scientific, and Engineering Departments were yesterday organized at this institution for the new year. The Preparatory Department, under the care of Mr. Sudden, also took a fresh start. We hope there will be no delay on the part of absentees from the city in reporting themselves for duty.

Allegheny Letter Carriers.

Following is the report of the operations of the letter carriers of Allegheny for the month of August:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Letters	69,555	24,339
Drops	5,330	1,160
Papers	37,558	3,394
Total	103,443	29,113

Public Entertainment.

The season at the Pittsburg Opera House will be inaugurated next Saturday night, when our theatre goers will have an opportunity of learning something of the new stock company which will hold its boards exclusively on that occasion. We have heretofore noted the changes which have been made in the interior of the house, and referred to the extensive preparations which have been made for the season, which promises to be one of unusual attractions.

An Old Fogy.

We have a well written and truthful sketch of the early history of one of the Greeley candidates for Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

The libel laws of Pennsylvania are such that notwithstanding the facts imputed are matters of legal record and true beyond question, we are precluded from publishing them. Our correspondent who signs himself "Old Fogy" is always welcome to space in our columns when he does not impinge our miserable libel laws.

Another Charge.

Patrick Quinn, against whom an information was made a few days since, by his wife, charging him with desertion, had a hearing yesterday afternoon before Alderman O'Donnell, on charge of adultery, preferred by J. O'Donnell. The information charges him with adultery with Hanora McCalley. Patrick was committed for a trial, but before going to jail he was induced to give his wife an order for twenty-five dollars on his employer. His wife and three children are in very destitute circumstances.

Our Foreign Trade in Musical Instruments.

Few people are aware of the extent of our foreign trade in musical instruments. Geo. Woods & Co., of Boston, for whose celebrated organs Messrs. Mellor & Hoene are agents, have agencies in all the principal cities of Great Britain, and the demand from that country is now very large, orders being received from there every week by mail and cable. Labor is cheaper in the old country than here, but all the improvements made by the above house being patented abroad as well as in this country, the English manufacturers have been unable to produce any thing that would at all compare with these remarkable instruments.

Enlargement.

The work on the large building at the corner of Penn and Tenth street, belonging to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co., is approaching completion. Two stories have been added without removing the roof except to raise it up to the required elevation; it now rests upon and covers a five story building as securely as it did a three story building before. That this work has been so quickly and well done, without accident, is creditable to the energy, skill and care of the contractors. A large amount of additional office room is thus obtained without using any additional ground—so much needed for other purposes.

Letters Held for Postage.

Lewis Cope, Red Stone, Pa., 3c.; Miss Flora VanStrouder, Pendleton, O., 3 c.; Orin B. Ruth, Adams' Center, N. Y., 2c.; Miss M. G. Glery, Brady's Bend, Pa., 3c.; Malcolm McDowell, Chicago, Ills., 3c.; John B. Swearinger, Holiday's Cove, W. Va., Mrs. J. Heron Cosgrin, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; Mrs. Rebecca Reed, Glenford, O., 3c.; Mrs J. G. C. Lee, Westfield, Mass., 3c.; Francis Kelly, Cambric City, Pa., 3c.; Samuel H. Porter, Connellsville, Pa., 3c.; John Rogers, Middlebury, Pa., 2c.; C. A. Brotherton, New Enterprise, Pa., 2c.; M. N., Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c.; F. D. Monroe, Paulet, Vt., 2c.; White & Perry, Boston, Mass., 1c.; John Burns, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 1c.; Mark Green, Canton, O., 1c.

Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The following order was made in the county Courts yesterday morning:

"We, the undersigned, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and District Court, of Allegheny county, Pa., do hereby appoint Henry Lambert and John R. McCune, Esqs., of said county, who in connection with the County Controller, shall constitute the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said county, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Assembly, approved the twenty-first day of February, A. D., 1863, entitled 'An act to authorize the Controller and Commissioners of Allegheny county to compromise with the holders of bonds of said county issued in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of certain railroad companies.'"

Coroner's Inquests.

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a German named Martin' Kind was found dead in a brewer's wagon on Duquesne Way. Dr. Umbstaetter held a *post mortem* examination and gave it as his opinion that death was caused by heart disease. Coroner West held an inquest on the remains and a verdict to that effect was returned. Deceased was a laborer and had been in this country only seven months. He was a sober and industrious man, and was apparently in good health on the morning before his death.

Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, held an inquest on the bodies of the boys who were drowned in the Monongahela river. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

Business at the Mayor's Office.

The following is the statement of the business transacted at the Mayor's office during the month of August, as reported by Clerk Patterson:

NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.

Drunks	629
Disorderlies	379
Vagrancy	43
Informations	68
Total	1,119
Discharged	103

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$2,182 40
Jail receipts	396 00
Night police	512 00
Dramatic license	170 00
Pawn and switch license	275,00
Total	$3,536 40
Receipts for August, 1871	2,567 00
Increase	$969 40

Mortuary Report.

The following is a report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending September 1st, 1872, as furnished us by J. Guy McCandless, Health Physician: Abscess, 1; anæmia, 1; acute bronchitis, 1; cholera infantum; 5; consumption, 1; convulsions, 2; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; congestion of the liver, 1; diphtheria, 1; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 2; disease of the heart, 1; dropsy, general, 1; dropsy of the brain, 2; dysentary, 2; bilious fever, 1; typhoid fever, 5; hernia, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 4; inflammation of the brain, 1; inflammation of the meninges, 1; inflammation of the kidneys, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 2; inflammation of the lungs, typhoid, 1, inanition, 2; marasmus, 5: old age, 1; poison, 1; premature birth 1; suffocation, 1; suicide, 2; whooping cough, 1; still births, 2. Of the whole number the ages were: under 1 year, 21; from 1 to 2, 8; from 2 to 5, 5; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 15, 0; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 6; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 5; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 1, from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 0. Males, 30; females, 28; whites, 55; colored 1; total, 56.

Strawberry Alley Improvements.

Messrs. Bailey, Farrell & Co. are erecting a building 60x40 feet—four stories high. It is an enlargement of their present extensive factory, made necessary by their growing business. This building is on the south side of Strawberry alley, and connects with the rear of their Smithfield warehouse. On the north side of the alley three fine three-story brick warehouses are going up, which are to serve as extensions to the warehouses on Liberty street, belonging to the McMasters heirs. Similar improvements have been made on Virgin and other alleys.

The erection of fine buildings on our alleys is the result of the great appreciation of property on all our streets, and the want of space, already nearly fully occupied sites in the older wards of the city. It is much to be regretted that our alleys had not been made into streets of 50 or 60 feet wide. If the rapid growth of population and business of Pittsburgh continues a few years longer, which it is certain to do, room for stores and offices will have to be found in some of the new wards. So may it be.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.

Two Men Run Over by an Iron Wagon—One of Them Fatally Injured.

Last evening, between five and six o'clock, John Barr and Anthony Leidy, drivers in the employ of John Boyd, were driving a wagon filled with pig iron down Soho hill. Car No. 28 on the Oakland Passenger Railway was coming a short distance behind them, when the brake on the car suddenly gave way. The car driver shouted to the men in front of him to get out of the way. They turned their wagon as soon as possible, but not in time to prevent the car from striking one of the hind wheels of the wagon. Both the men were thrown to the ground, and the wheels of the wagon passed over them. Barr had one of his legs broken, and was otherwise bruised. Leidy was more seriously hurt, and received injuries which will very probably prove fatal. One of the wheels of the heavy wagon passed over his stomach, inflicting very dangerous internal injuries.

The men were removed to the office of Alderman McAdams, where they received medical attention. Leidy spit large quantities of blood, and seemed very badly injured, and the physician thinks he cannot recover.

No Fancy Figures, but fair and honest prices at Baird's Hat House 180 Federal street (formerly Wm. Semple's). For instance, Gent's Fine Silk Hats at $4.50, usually sold at $7.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Grant Hussars.

The old Grant Hussars held another meeting at the Lincoln Club rooms last evening. The attendance was very large and the prospects indicate that the organization will be very successful. There are at present about one hundred names on the roll, and the Hussars are preparing to take an active part in the Soldiers' Convention. The meeting adjourned last evening without completing its organization. Another meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, when permanent officers will be elected.

Meeting at Clinton.

A Republican mass meeting was held at Clinton on Saturday afternoon and was largely attended.

James R. Byers, Esq., was elected President with the following list of Vice Presidents: Messrs. Samuel Meanor, Chas. R. McClarran, David Anderson, John Wilson, Peter Eaton and Thos. Purdy. Secretaries, Wm. Purdy and Jos. Harper.

Speeches were delivered by Hons. Thos. Howard, Thomas J. Bigham and Joseph Haymaker.

The Nellie Grant Glee Club favored the meeting with several campaign songs, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Republican candidates.

The Fifteenth Ward Awake.

A preliminary meeting for the purpose of forming a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club in the Fifteenth Ward, was held at the Armory on 36th street, last evening. A large number of citizens were present, favorable to such an organization, and considerable interest was manifested in the meeting. The meeting was organized by the election of the following temporary officers: President, Thomas D. Keer; John A. Fox and John L. Piper, Jr., Secretaries. A Marching Club was started and a large number of names were immediately enrolled. The meeting adjourned to meet next Thursday evening at the same place, when a permanent organization will be effected. This is the first Republican club that was ever organized in this Ward, demonstrating that the interest in the success of the Republican nominees is greater than ever before.

Meetings To-day.

A meeting of the County Executive Committee will be held at the Lincoln Club rooms this afternoon at two o'clock. A full attendance of the committee is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted.

A mass Republican meeting will be held this evening at Etna Borough. Messrs. A. M. Brown, Chas. Armstrong and P. Clemens are the speakers.

The Republicans of the Second ward, Allegheny, will meet this evening to organize for the campaign.

A meeting will be held at Hite's station, on the West Penn Railroad, at half past seven o'clock this evening. Gen. A. Blakely and John H. Kerr, Esq., will address the meeting.

The Republicans of the North End districts will convene this evening at 7½ o'clock, at John Born's house, on the Perrysville plank road. The speakers are Hon. James Graham and H. A. Collier, Esq.

Tenth Ward Club Organized.

A very large meeting of the Republicans of the Tenth Ward, was held at the School House, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a marching club. Anthony Meyer, Esq., was elected President, and Capt. Robt. Graham, Secretary.

After the meeting had transacted some unimportant business, a Committee on Naturalization and Assessment, composed of the following gentlemen, was appointed:

William H. McCleary, Esq., Capt. Robt. Graham, David Thompson, John W. Taylor, Geo. Strain, Dr. John Birch, J. S. Pickles, Samuel Mitchel, Richard Deans, James Dripps.

A marching Club was organized, when sixty-three voters enrolled their names as members, which for a small ward is a good beginning.

The following officers of the Marching Club were elected: Captain, James Dripps; First Lieutenant, Charles Frank; Second Lieutenant, Joseph McCarty; Orderly Sergeant, John T. Beck.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Thursday evening, September 5th, at 7½ o'clock.

First Ward Allegheny Republicans.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the First Ward Allegheny was held in Quincy Hall, Lacock street, and organized by electing Christian Yeager, President, and Geo. Irwin Secretary. On motion of Henry M. Long, Alex. Hanna was elected Vice-President. On taking the chair Mr. Yeager thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, and stated that he had taken no part in politics since 1844, when Henry Clay was defeated for President. He had lain his armor by then, but now he had entered the struggle, with a determination to use his utmost endeavors to defeat the man who favored the pensioning of rebels, and paying the rebel debt. He urged upon the Republicans of the ward to use every endeavor in making old Allegheny county, as she has been in the past, the Banner county, and bring up the majority this fall to 15,000.

Mr. Henry M. Long then presented a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Club, which was on motion referred to a Committee of three, consisting of Henry M. Long, Robert White, and Alexander Hanna, who retired and on returning reported the same for adoption with some corrections. The report of the Committee was received and adopted as read. On motion the Chair was instructed to appoint a Finance and Executive Committee. The following officers were elected: President, Christian Yeager; Vice-President, Alex. Hanna; Recording Secretary, Geo. Irwin; Corresponding Secretary, L. Alfred Scandrett; Treasurer, Andrew D. Smith. The Chair appointed the following committee; Finance, O. O. Phillips, Robert Plcairn, Henry M. Long, Alex. Scandrett, Robert White, J. R. Hughes, A. McFarland. Executive, Henry M. Long, David A. Stewart, Jas. Clark, Wm. Greenwalt, R. M. Purcell, Wm. Yeager, C. F. Ingham.

The roll was then opened and a marching Club organized, which will meet on next Tuesday evening, September 3d, to elect officers, in Quincy Hall, Lacock street.

The regular meeting of the Club will be held in Quincy Hall, on Thursday evening, when able and efficient speakers will be present. On each occasion a full attendance of the Republicans is requested. Mr. Henry M. Long addressed the meeting urging promptness and united action, after which the meeting adjourned to meet on next Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock in Quincy Hall, Lacock street.

COL. PHILLIPS GOBBLES ANOTHER.

The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Consolidated With The "Allegheny Valley."

For some time past negotiations have been going on quietly between Col. Phillips, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and the officers of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Road for a sale of the latter to the former company. These negotiations were successfully concluded a few days ago, and yesterday the "Allegheny Valley" management took formal possession of their new purchase.

The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad is a consolidation of four short roads which run to different parts in the Oil Regions. The total length of these four consolidated lines is one hundred miles. The capital stock of the Company is put down at four and a quarter million dollars, but the price paid for the road has not been made public. The stock was owned principally by Philadelphia capitalists, but the business office and principal headquarters was at Corry, Pennsylvania. It is a single track, one branch narrow gauge, and the others broad. The rolling stock consists of about thirty locomotives and 200 cars, and the Road has heretofore paid well. The branches which form the consolidated company touch Petroleum Centre, Plummer, Rouseville, Corry and other points in the Oil Regions so as to stop, so that the business of the section is secured. The principal attractive feature of the purchase, however, is that by it the Allegheny Valley Company have secured a new short, through route eastward, a point which Col. Phillips has been aiming at for some time. The "Allegheny Valley" officers have now 282 miles of track under their management. They will make a tour of inspection over the new purchase to-morrow, preparatory to the inauguration of a number of changes and improvements.

CHANGING LOCATION.

Fourth Baptist Church.

The Fourth Baptist church of this city has sold the building in which it formerly worshipped, and purchased the old school property on the corner of Thirty-seventh and Charlotte street, in the Fifteenth ward. The work of reconstruction and enlargement is already commenced, and will be one of the neatest church edifices within the city boundaries. The church is taking upon itself a heavy burden, but hopes, by energy and perseverance, to accomplish all it has undertaken. It deserves credit for its enterprise, and will doubtless achieve success. The pastor, A. J. Bonsall, is a young man, and has but very recently been settled among the people. The regular services, including preaching Sabbath morning and evening, are held in the hall of the new school house, on Thirty-seventh street, while the work of rebuilding is in progress.

PERSONAL.

***Col. Phillips feels happy over the new purchase.

***Gen. Pearson is busy preparing for the soldiers' Convention.

***Mr. George Westinghouse and wife have returned from Europe.

***Guyan M. Irwin is satisfied with the new "tile" presented to him by a friend yesterday.

***John N. Neeb since he came back from the Harvest Home thinks Sanonburg a pretty place.

***Mr. Sims, of the Police Committee, refused to sign the pay-roll unless certain members are expelled. He claims to have good reasons for his actions.

***Col. Steen, of Baltimore, was in the city yesterday to make arrangements for two hundred Union soldiers, who will visit the convention from Baltimore. He secured accommodations at the Central Hotel.

Something New.

The Emerson has, on exhibition *only* at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s popular one price hat house, No. 139 Wood street.

The best place to get hard burned sewer and water pipe, flue lining, chimney tops, fire tile and fire brick, and everything else in the terra cotta line, is at Reno's, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

....There was a larger attendance than usual at the opening of the schools yesterday morning.

....Herman Ban the imbecile mentioned in yesterday's issue was sent to the Poor Farm by Mayor Callow.

....The boys and girls were dusting off their old books yesterday morning, and will settle down regularly to school duties to-day.

....Jury trials in the District Court have been adjourned until the third Monday in October. It is probable that the common Pleas Judges will make a similar order.

....A juvenile candy peddler was set upon by a party of young roughs on Beaver avenue Allegheny yesterday morning and robbed of his stock in trade and cash.

....The new Third ward Allegheny school house located on Chestnut street, was thrown open for the reception of scholars yesterday. It is one the finest school buildings in the State.

....The reporters of the city press will meet this afternoon at the Lincoln Club Rooms, at two o'clock to make arrangements for the reception and entertainment of their brethren of the pencil, at the Soldiers' Convention.

....Senator Buckalew, the Democratic Liberal candidate for Governor who arrived in the city on Sunday afternoon, went yesterday afternoon to Steubenville, where he delivered an address. He will return to this city on Thursday.

....The body of John Somerville, the man who died suddenly at the Union Depot on Saturday afternoon, was buried yesterday afternoon by the Orangemen, with the honors of their order. About two hundred persons were in the procession.

....Yesterday morning Mary Doyle, by her next friend, instituted a suit for slander against Catherine McCabe. A copias was issued, $500 being required. The plaintiff alleges that defendant asserted "that she (plaintiff) had killed her man and buried him out at the poor house."

....Six new letter carriers were added to the force yesterday, making the present number twenty-four. Letters are now delivered by carriers from Minersville to the Sharpsburg bridge, and on the south side from Sixth street, South Pittsburgh, to Sawmill Run.

....The Monongahela Wharf Committee met yesterday afternoon, but tranacted little business of public interest. The pay roll, amounting to $153 33, was approved. The receipts for August were reported at $473. The Committee visited the wharf and examined the manner of the dredging of the canal.

....On Monday morning a boy named Alfred Jolly, employed as train boy on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, attempted to jump on a freight train, at Chandler Station, when he fell through the bridge to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and broke one of his legs, besides injuring his head severely.

....Thomas Reiley walked into the store of Henry Meyers, merchant tailor on Smithfield street, yesterday afternoon about the time it threatened rain, and started to walk out with an umbrella. Mr. Meyers, however, escorted him—umprella and all—to the lock-up, where he will have a hearing this morning.

....During the month of August there were issued from the Dispensary Department of the Homœpathic Hospital, on Second avenue above Smithfield street, four hundred and fifty prescriptions to the poor of the city and vicinity, free of charge. The Dispensary is open every day from 11 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M.

....A camp meeting of the A. M. E. Zion connection will commence on the 12th inst., on the farm of John Stevens, at Bentleyville, Washington county. There will be present: Rev. Dr. Matthews, Rev. Wm. Hamilton, Rev. J. Armstrong, Rev. Dr. Williams, Rev. E. Pipkins and others, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Clinton is expected.

....The friends of an independent school district in Wilkinsburg are having a troublesome time of it. Already two commissioners have been appointed and the matter seems no nearer settlement than at first. Exceptions—twelve in number—have been filed to the last report and the case will come up for argument in regular order.

....Yesterday morning Cassy Obermeier a domestic employed at a house on Spring alley near Seventeenth street Tenth ward was engaged in washing a window when her hand went through a pane of glass and her arm near the wrist was terribly lacerated. The cut went to the bone, and blood flowed profusely but a physician was quickly called in and rendered the needed assistance.

....A few days ago we reported the case of a boy at Braddock's Field who died from the effects of a spider's bite, and since then we have heard of two other cases of severe injury from the same cause. One of the Mayor's police officers was bitten in the wrist and his arm has swollen and is very painful. A gentleman doing business on Ohio Street, Allegheny, near the Diamond, was bitten in the hand last Friday, and is now suffering with intense pain.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The September term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, opened yesterday morning, Judge Collier on the bench.

The names of the Grand Jurors were called, and Alderman J. A. Butler assigned as foreman.

After a brief charge by Judge Collier, the jurors retired to their room.

After the names of the Traverse Jurors had been called, a considerable amount of routine business, such as receiving constables' returns, forfeiting recognizances, etc., was transacted.

In the case of Knox, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, charged with misdemeanor under the livery stable act a *nolle pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

A number of verdicts were given for the Commonwealth in suits instituted to recover on forfeited recognizances.

Trial List for Tuesday.

Commonwealth vs.

Alex. M. King,	F. McDonald.
Fred. Bauers et. al.,	Wm. Tudenberg.
Michael Conlon,	S. H. Woodworth.
Sanford P. Haney,	E. M. Williamson.
Edwin K. Smith,	Curtis Jodard,
John Myers,	Eugene McCauley.
L. Culbertson et al.	W. H. Lynch et al.
Ralph Vend et al.	

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

WESLEY BROOKS was fined $30 by Mayor Callow yesterday morning for disorderly conduct.

LUCY JONES, colored, made an information against her daughter-in-law Letitia, charging her with assault and battery. Alderman McMasters issued a warrant.

THOMAS MCGRATH was compelled ty give bail before Mayor Callow yesterday, to answer at court a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Daniel Shea, who alleges that Thomas attempted to put a head on him.

MARY DOYLE yesterday made an information before Alderman O'Donnell charging James Hanlon with assault and battery. She alleges that he struck her with his fist, knocking her down and then kicked her. A warrant was issued for the arrest of James.

S. F. ARNOLD made an information before Alderman McMasters charging a colored man named Joseph Mack with misdemeanor under the livery act. It is alleged that the defendant hired a buggy from the deponent and returned it damaged to the amount of $71. Warrant issued.

BEFORE Alderman McMasters Eliza Jane Tresdder made an information against her husband, charging him with bigamy. The deponent is from York, England, and alleges that some time ago her husband left her and came to America, promising soon to send for her. This, however, he did not do, and when she arrived here she found him living with another woman in Armstrong county. A warrant was issued.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Pay Rolls Approved—Street Matters.

The Street Committee of Councils held a meeting last evening and approved the pay rolls for the month of August, as follows:

First District	$ 3,104 71
Second District	1,690 [illegible]
Third District	1,811 71
Engineer's Department	1,699 00
Contractor's Pay Roll	15,550 39

The petition for the opening of Beech alley was postponed indefinitely.

The committee decided to recommend the passage opening Forty-fifth street to a width of fifty feet; also to recommend the grading, paving and curbing of Woodslayers alley; also an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Blackberry alley.

The Engineer was instructed to prepare a plan for the opening of Smaliman street from Thirty-second to Thirty-ninth streets, and on motion the committee adjourned.

STABBED BY HIS WIFE.

A Family Row—A Man Severely Stabbed.

Last night between eleven and twelve o'clock, the police on duty on West street, Allegheny, were attracted to the house No. 21, by hearing sounds of a meelee. Upon proceeding to the place they found Mr. John Johnson and his wife engaged in a family row, which had been superinduced by numerous potations. John fared the worse in the conflict as his wife drew a knife and stabbed him in the back, below the left shoulder inflicting a severe, though not fatal wound. The man was brought down to the lockup and Dr. Kirker called in, who dressed the wound. He was very weak from the loss of blood, but no serious consequences are apprehended.

Mrs. Johnson spent the night in the lockup, but her husband was taken home by two officers.

No More Smokey Chimneys.

The Lothair Ventilator and chimney top is guaranteed to cure all smoking chimneys, call and see it at Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny County. T&F

We are pleased to see that our citizens are appreciating merit and home industry by buying their carriages, buggies, wagons, &c., from the deserving manufacturing establishment of Workman & Davis, No. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street. There is no better house in the city, and no better work can be found than they manufacture.

Beaver (round) Cooking Stoves are kept for sale at Reno's Terra Cotta House, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fall Hats,

all styles, fancy shades and colors, at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

SUBURBAN HOMES.

Another Great Sale of Lots at Montrose—Advanced Prices Gained—Everybody Satisfied With Their Purchases.

There are few cities in the United States, the suburbs of which are more beautiful than are those of Pittsburgh. This is peculiarly true of the valley of the Allegheny, which, with its sloping banks and wooded hills, presents as lovely a panorama of diversified scenery as does any valley in the Union. The advantages which the suburbs present for the erection of country homes cannot be overestimated, and it is a matter of regret that until recently these advantages have been enjoyed only by the wealthy, while the mechanic and laboring man have been forced to live in the alleys and by-ways of the crowded city. This state of affairs has, however, within the past year or two, been changed, and now the working classes are enabled to enjoy the pleasures of country homes with all their health-giving advantages. It was with this object in view that the Improvement Trust Company laid out the picturesque village of Montrose, which is located at one of the most beautiful spots in the Allegheny Valley. These homes are offered to the mechanic and the laborer at rates which must suit even the humblest of the humble, and that, too, within easy access of the city by two prosperous railroads.

Yesterday about twelve hundred persons visited Montrose by a special train, to be present at the second sale of lots. The excursion was accompanied by the Great Western Band, under the leadership of Mr. Weiss, and an ample and substantial luncheon was provided. Several improvements have been made in the property since the sale of last week, new ten foot alleys laid out behind the lots, and fresh streets graded. Near Kensington Park a telegraph office has been erected, from which dispatches were sent to the evening papers of the city.

The sale of lots commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and from the first the bidding was spirited. During the day 102 lots were sold, and that, too, at an average advance of ten per cent. on the prices realized at the sale of the week before. This is readily accounted for by the fact that the public has commenced to realize that the Improvement Trust Company will do everything which they have promised to do. The rapidity with which the property is being improved must be sufficient evidence of this. There have now been sold two hundred and sixty-one lots. Many of the parties who have purchased intend to build on their lots immediately, and as the Company proposes to commence erecting houses in a very short time, a town must spring into existence before many months.

Another sale of lots will be held in a week or two, the day of which will be duly announced. Some of the most desirable lots are yet unsold, and they cannot fail to attract the very best class of purchasers. One feature of yesterday's sale was the general satisfaction evidenced by buyers, every purchaser being pleased with his investment. A prominent German who bought a block at last week's sale, was so well satisfied with his bargain that he purchased the entire square opposite on yesterday.

SHARPSBURG.

The Republicans at Work—A Club Organized—Preparations for a Vigorous Canvass.

The Republicans of Sharpsburg held a meeting Thursday evening for the purpose of completing the organization of a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club.

President H. F. Dunham occupied the Chair.

Chas. Freeman Secretary.

The Committee on Rules for the Club presented a report which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Messrs. N. G. Ayres, A. G. Williams, and Dr. C. A. W. Redlich, reported a series of resolutions strongly endorsing Grant, Wilson and Hartranft, and pledging the hearty support of Sharpsburgh Republicans to the whole ticket. The resolutions also severely denounce the action of Horace Greeley as traitorous to the party, and as proving him a demagogue and unworthy of support.

The report was unanimously adopted.

A Committee on Meetings and Speakers was then appointed, consisting of Dr. C. A. W. Redlich and Messrs. A. G. Williams and N. G. Ayres, after which the Club meeting adjourned.

Immediately afterward a Marching Club was organized with the following officers:

Captain, A. G. Williams; First Lieutenant, J. C. Lewis; Second Lieutenant, N. G. Ayres.

Addresses were made by Messrs. Lewis, Williams and Ayres, after which the meeting adjourned. The regular meetings of the Club will be held every Thursday.

Temperance Meeting.

The Auxiliary Society of this First ward, this city, held a public temperance meeting in the Ames M. E. Church. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises which were conducted by the Rev. Albert J. Nast, and singing by Prof. Wm. Johnson and others.

The Rev. E. R. Jones, President of this Society, introduced Rev. J. D. Herr, as one of the speakers of the evening. Mr. Herr in part said I was thinking why he was a temperance man—first, was that by being temperate he secured his health. Second was that it was his duty as a christian to be one. In the Book of God commanded it. Some say that alcohol is a gift of God, but he denied the assertion, as alcohol was not made from that which contained life, but from that which was dead. If it was not Near Kensington Park a telegraph office has been erected, from which dispatches were sent to the evening papers of the city.

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Rev. T. E. Asbury, Pastor of the Asbury Church, M. E. Church, of this city, was next introduced, and made an eloquent address, which time and space will not permit to give a synopsis; suffice to say that the gentleman is an eloquent temperance lecturer. Short addresses were also made by others, and at the close the meeting an invitation was extended to all present to attend the concert given by the Temperance Choir at their rooms on Friday evening, September 6th. Quite a number signed the pledge. The meeting adjourned with benediction by Rev. Asbury.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of James L. Graham Lodge, No. 696, I. O. O. F., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Father of Mercies in His providence to take from among us our honored and beloved brother, Charles B. Dreanan, we cannot refrain from giving utterance to the feelings of sadness and sorrow that we experience at his unexpected death; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will of Him who doeth all things well, we cannot but be painfully affected with a sense of our own loss in the removal of our worthy brother, who always took a deep interest in the welfare of our order.

Resolved, That we bear affectionate testimony to the beloved parents, relatives and friends of deceased in this time of their affliction, and express the hope that the richest blessings of a covenant-keeping God may descend and rest upon them, and they may be able not only to say but to feel, Father, Thy will be done.

Resolved, That the lodge-room be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the parents of our deceased brother, entered in full on the minute book of the lodge, and published in the *Sunday Leader*, GAZETTE and *Chronicle*.

JOHN FARRELL,
R. B. ROBINSON,
WM. LADLEY,
Committee.

Allegheny, Aug. 30, '72.

"Can't do Without it."

This is what the stage and horse car companies, livery-stable keepers, members of the turf, and all grooms and trainers say of the MUSTANG LINIMENT. They "can't do without it." And why? Because it infallibly reduces the external swellings, &c., which, under various names, impair the usefulness and value of the king of quadrupeds, and also because, in sprains, strains, galls and other injuries to which horses are liable, it is the most trustworthy preparation in the market. Yet these recommendations comprise only a portion of its claims to public confidence. During the period of more than sixteen years, it has been recognized as a specific for many of the most agonizing disorders which afflict the human family—such as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, lumbago, soreness of throat, earache, toothache; and likewise as a peerless application for cuts, bruises, burns and scalds. T,T&S,S.

A Sure Test.

The very best evidence of the superiority of the workmanship that bears the mark of Workman & Davis, is the fact that their manufactures find such ready sale at home—in a market which formerly depended for its supplies almost exclusively upon the goods from eastern establishments. There really never was any good reason why a good carriage, buggy, barouche, buck, wagon, or any article in that line could not be manufactured just as well in Pittsburgh as elsewhere, but somehow the fact was never clearly established that it was done until Messrs. Workman & Davis set their energies to work to compete with eastern houses. The success which has attended their efforts attest the character of their work.

They have on hand at the present time at their warehouse, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, a fine assortment of carriages, buggies, &c., to which they invite the attention of the most critical, satisfied that the closest examination will only serve to prove the excellence of their work.

The Oldest and Best.

No carriage factory, east or west, has earned a higher reputation for the style, finish, or durability of the work turned out than that of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. No eastern made carriage ever brought to this city was finer or better or more elegant in design and finish, than can now be seen at their establishment, made in their own shops. They also keep some of the finest eastern made carriages on sale to such as are prejudiced in favor of such. Their display of fine work is very large and well worth visiting by persons wishing to purchase. T

Carriages, buggies, spring wagons, rockaways, carryalls, carts, wheel-barrows, &c., at our home wagon manufacturing establishment, at 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.

P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

THE KNIFE.

Condition of Angel—No Hope of his Recovery—His Ante Mortem Statement.

John Angel, who was stabbed on Penn street on last Saturday night, is still lying at his home in East Birmingham at the point of death, there being no hope of his recovery. Last evening Mayor Blackmore visited him and took his *ante mortem* statement, which is as follows:

I, John Angel, being duly sworn